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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXI NO 273 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

AMANULLAH EX-COMMUNICATED

Out Of The Gloaming.

Writes Mr. T. R. V. Sastri to "The Servant of India" there are Indians who will not allow the matter (W. P.) to be dropped by Sir Samuel Hoare." Of course, he is not referring to himself and his fellow-Liberals in Madras, but to Bhai Permanand and Mr. Ghaznavi.

* * * *

Since he does not want Bhai Permanand or Mr. Ghaznavi to compete with him in the councils, he wishes the Madras Liberals to make a bee-line for the council chamber and occupy the seats at once. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

* * * *

But Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru believes that that is just what the country means by a live Congress programme—every one pushing himself forward into the Council chamber, leaving nothing to chance or even to others.

* * * *

Bori Bunder also sagely advises Indians to give up their "aimlessness" and to work the W. P. constitution, and says such signs are already visible. This is not in reference to Mr. T. R. V. Sastri or Mr Satyamurthi, but others!

* * * *

It is "visible in the death of Civil Disobedience," writes Bori Bunder again. Not so loud, please. Otherwise, Allahabad might hear it, and say that Bori Bunder is asking for "parlour talk and no action." The best action at present is inaction, and articles on Socialism in the Press.

* * * *

A new Katherine has come forward to open up the drains—of public administration, this time for the benefit of the J. P. C. Not our old friend Katherine Mayo, the soured spinster, but a real Duchess, Katherine Atholl she is.

* * * *

She says our educational system after transfer has been waste and ineffectiveness." We also believe it is sheer waste to spend money on education when the Services want more allowances and promotions.

* * * *

She does her job as drainage inspector of Montford Reforms rather well, though she is rather unkind to our Ministers. She is emphatically against all "corruption"—not even hospital lotteries we believe.

* * * *

She rightly complains that Indian Ministers retain too little power of supervision, much less than a British Minister. Unfortunately, if they presumed to retain power, they would not be there for long, and the Governors would replace them.

* * * *

"Extraneous considerations still influence appointments; teachers are still transferred for political reasons." This must be for our friend Minister Kambli, who got a job for the eight or ten votes he carries with him to the Government lobby.

* * * *

Poor Minister Kambli—he himself is a creature of circumstances, for without his votes he would have to go back to Hubli and content himself with a lawyer's practice in a provincial town. A minister is expected to do his duty and Kambli does it well.

* * * *

Once you allow Katherine to speak about Ministers and their corruption,—well, you can't stop her. "Local appointments may even be bought and sold. Local hospitals are frequently starved of staff, equipment or suitable buildings, while members demand free medical attendance." Where did she learn it all?

* * * *

Mr. D. F. Karaka, who has been elected President of the Oxford Union, is the son of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji Karaka, who wrote the standard work, "History of the Parsis."

Mr. D. F. Karaka means to make history instead of writing it.

* * * *

"History is not always good reading," sagaciously remarks the Babe.

Too many stories of Kings and Queens and Princes being dethroned, deposed, murdered and what not—and this, in the name of the People.

* * * *

He showed every promise at school except that he always muddled his past particles.

After saying "I have wrote," the master explained to him how wrong it was, and told him to write "I have written" 100 times.

The lines were left on the master's desk with the note: "I have wrote 'I have written' 100 times, as you told me, and now I have went home."

Kabul Gathering's Unanimous Verdict

Officials, Spiritual And Religious Leaders Pray For Martyred King

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

The Consul-General of Afghanistan has received the following message from Kabul:—

"All national representatives, officials, spiritual and religious leaders and chiefs from all provinces of Afghanistan gathered in Kabul to offer prayers for the martyred King and to present congratulations to the New King His Majesty Muhammad Zahir Shah on his accession.

LOYALTY TO NEW KING.

They having earnestly expressed their sympathy and grief at tragic death of the late King and their loyalty to the Government of His Majesty King Zahir Shah and gratification on his succession, returned to their respective places.

EX-COMMUNICATED.

Before dispersing, all representatives of the parliament passed a unanimous verdict of ex-communication against ex-King Amanullah declaring him in the words of the Holy Quran "Innahu Laisa Min Ahlika" which means, he is not one of your household.—A. P.

SYMPATHY BY ALIEN COUNTRIES

PESHAWAR, Nov. 20.

The "Islah" of Kabul says that official representatives of foreign countries at Kabul called on King Zahirshah to express their deep sense of sorrow at the loss sustained by Afghanistan by the assassination of Nadirshah.

His Majesty Zahirshah thanked them and said that though the shock on account of his father's assassination had been great, yet the loyalty that had been shown him by his own people and the kindness with which foreign well wishers of Afghanistan had supported his accession had consoled him.

The "Islah" also publishes the telegram sent by the British Foreign Office to the Afghan Government through the British Minister at Kabul expressing Government's feelings of sincere sorrow at the death of King Nadirshah.—A. P.

LOYAL TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

KABUL, Nov. 20.

The teachers and students of Afghanistan in an address presented to King Zahir Shah expressed their deep sense of sorrow at the loss they had sustained by the assassination of their beloved King.

Replying to the address, War Minister Shah Mahmood on behalf of the King thanked the teachers and students and declared that His Majesty Zahir Shah wished to convey to all people of Afghanistan his desire that they should settle down to the normal routine of life.—A. P.

Einstein's Property Seized

BERLIN, Nov. 20.

The whole of Prof. Einstein's and his wife's property including bank accounts and other deposits have been confiscated by the Prussian State.

The confiscation is based on the law regarding the seizure of Communist property.—Reuter's Special Service.

PROGRAMME FOR TAGORE WEEK

Arrival:—Rabindranath Tagore will arrive on Thursday, the 23rd by the Calcutta Mail (E.I.R.) at 9 a. m. Victoria Terminus. He will be received by the Mayor of Bombay and the Reception Committee.

Exhibition of paintings, of Kalabhavan School at the Town Hall:—Opening ceremony and private view on 23rd at 6 p. m. Admission by invitation only. Open to the public from 24th to 30th from 9 a. m. to 8-30 p. m.

Public Lecture under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.:—Sunday, the 26th at the Regal Theatre at 10 a. m. Admission by ticket.

Dramatic Performances at the Excelsior Theatre:—Saturday at 9-30 p. m. Sunday at 6-30 p. m. Change of programme on Monday at 9-30 p. m. Tuesday at 6-30 p. m.—A. P.

Spanish Elections

Radical Leader Defeats Premier?

Right Parties And Catholics Combine Against Socialists

MADIRD, Nov. 20.

No one knows who has won the elections. All parties are claiming victories generally.

The results hitherto indicate that the Right secured a slight advantage over the Socialists, while weakness among the Radicals foreshadows fall of the Barrios Government.

SECOND BALLOTS NECESSARY?

Second ballots are necessary in 35 out of 49 provinces as successful candidates must obtain 40 per cent. of votes. The right parties and Socialists are practically level at Madrid, while the Radicals are a bad third.

In Cardiz, Burgos and Avila the right alone are returned.

It is reported that Premier Barrios was defeated at Seville by a youthful leader of the Radicals. Confusion is enhanced in some provinces by the alliance of Right and the Radicals against the Socialists.

CATHOLICS' CLAIM.

Catholic leader Rodles has been elected. The Catholics claim to have captured 30 provincial capitals, including the Socialist strongholds in Andalusia. The Socialists scenting defeat are furious at the way women have been voting for the Right and declare there will be revolution and street fighting.—Reuter's Special.

(See Stop Press, Page 7.)

PARTIAL STRIKE IN GINNING MILL

Workers Suspect Unfair Payment Of Wages

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

The operatives in the weaving department of the Aryoday ginning mill went on strike to-day demanding that the rates of wages be put up on the notice board as they suspect that they receive less than the standardized rates recently agreed upon between the labour association and the mill agents. The mill was thereupon closed and the management put up a notice of its intention to pay up all workmen including the office staff.

Subsequently there was a partial strike in the weaving department of the Aryoday Spinning mill. Both the mills are under the management of Sheth Chimanlal Parikh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.—A.P.

GENEVA PANDITS AT IT AGAIN

Tentative Efforts To Lift Conference Out Of Deadlock

RUGBY, Nov. 20.

The efforts which had been made at Geneva during the weekend to give a lift to Disarmament Conference out of the present deadlock are being continued to-day. Discussions which were conducted throughout Saturday and Sunday have not as yet produced any overt result, although it is understood that they were marked by a general good feeling and unanimous desire to find the best method whereby progress could be obtained and dangerous possibilities of failure avoided. Sir John Simon and Mr. Anthony Eden had on Saturday long conversation in turn with President of Conference, Arthur Henderson, Paul Bancour, French Foreign Secretary and Marchese Di Soranga, Italian representative.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS.

In view of unfounded rumours to contrary, it is perhaps worth stating that long conversation between Henderson and Simon was particularly cordial and former has expressed appreciation of manner in which British delegates have responded to his invitation, in attempt to get the negotiations going once again. At this meeting Henderson fully reviewed situation and referred to the decision of the General Commission in June regarding the necessity of obtaining greater measure of common ground before proceeding to the second reading of the British Draft Convention which still remains the basis of the Geneva discussions.

RECENT EFFORTS.

He reviewed recent efforts to read the agreement and after each of the representatives had stated his views, the meeting was adjourned until to-day. In Geneva at least misunderstanding regarding nature of proposals put forward on October 14th by Sir John Simon seems now definitely to have been removed.

The position, of course, was that Simon was at that time reporting upon proposals which had approval of Four Powers and which had been made in course of private conversations between their representatives. These proposals were not put forward as binding of document.—B. O. W.

BHAGAT SINGH DAY ECHO

High Court Dismisses Police Suptdt.'s Appeal Against Damages

D. A. V. COLLEGE INCIDENT

Professor Alleges Police Entered Premises And Assaulted Him While Lecturing.

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

The appeal of Mr. Neal, formerly an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lahore, against the decree awarding Rs. 5,000 as damages to Prof. Sayal passed against him by the Senior Sub-Judge of Lahore was dismissed to-day by Mr. Justice Kanwar Duleepsingh at the Lahore High Court.

The appeal was heard in June by a division bench, consisting of Mr. Justice Jallal and Mr. Justice Monroe. Mr. Justice Jallal dismissed the appeal, while Mr. Justice Monsoe accepted the appeal which was then transferred to a third Judge, who agreeing with Mr. Justice Jallal dismissed the appeal.

BHAGAT SINGH ECHO

The appeal was an echo of the picketing of colleges in 1930 on "Bhagat Singh Day" It was alleged by Prof. Sayal that on that occasion the police entered the D.A.V. College and assaulted him while he was lecturing. Prof. Sayal brought a suit against Mr. Harding, Senior Superintendent of Police, Mr. Neal and Mr. Fearn, Inspector of Police, claiming damages.

The suit against Mr. Harding was dismissed at the preliminary stage, while the suit against Mr. Fearn was dismissed by the Senior Sub-Judge, who as mentioned above passed decree for Rs. 5,500 against Mr. Neal. Following the hearing of the appeal and cross appeal and reference to a third Judge of the High Court, Mr. Neal's appeal against the finding of the Senior Sub-Judge was dismissed to-day.

Agreeing with Mr. Justice Jallal, Mr. Justice Kanwar Duleepsingh held that Mr. Harding was not entitled to costs but expressed the opinion that Mr. Fearn was entitled to costs.—A.P.

D. B. COOPER AS MINISTER

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Bomanjee Cooper, M.L.C., to administer Transferred Subjects under Section 52 of the Government of India Act in succession to Sir Rustom Vakil, Kt., deceased.

1,700 ARRESTS!

TOKIO Nov. 20

The Lifting of the prolonged press ban led to the disclosure of the fact that 1,700 people were arrested for participation in a large Communist conspiracy.

Over half of them were Koreans.

Hundred-forty-five of them were indicted including 68 women.

The arrests began with the the police raid on the headquarters of Zenkyo, the Japanese extremist Labour Organisation.—Reuters' Special.

Assembly Adjourns To Honour Ex-Speaker's Memory

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

As the President took the chair in the Assembly to-day Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed raised a point of order and said:

"I maintain this meeting is not a duly constituted meeting of the Assembly. It is unlawful assembly (Laughter). It is the good grace of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi that he does not apply Section 144 against us. Your original order changing the venue from Simla to New Delhi was not in accordance with the Standing Orders. This defect was attempted to be remedied by the notification of the Governor-General last Saturday stating that the session of the Assembly summoned at Simla shall continue to be held in New Delhi. This notification is not according to law as the Governor-General has power only of convening a meeting at any place and not of continuing it at another place. The session should have been prorogued before being summoned in Delhi. The change of venue of the same session is neither within the power of the Governor General nor the President."

LAW MEMBER EXPLAINS.

Sir B. L. Mitter, the Law Member, admitted that section 63 empowered the Governor-General to appoint the time and place for the purpose of holding a session of the House, but this power could be exercised from time to time. It was not exhausted merely because it was once exercised as Dr. Ziauddin imagined. The Law Member quoted Interpretation Act of 1899 in support of his contention that power under secion 63 could be exercised as many times as the Governor-General thought fit. Once the Governor-General fixed Simla as venue of the session and now he had fixed Delhi. There was no irregularity or illegality in the notification published in yesterday's Gazette.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Leader of the House, requesting the adjournment of the House over Mr. Patel's death paid tributes to ex-Speaker's memory.

(MITTER'S SPEECH ON PAGE 12)

PROTECTOR OF POPULAR RIGHTS.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry, Deputy President, said that Mr. Patel's death apart from being a great national calamity was a personal bereavement to him. Mr. Paitel had won the affection of posterity by his work as President of the Assembly. He was the greatest parliamentarian of his days and a vigorous and persistent critic of Government. His ingenious brain knew how to make parliamentary procedure and practice advance the national cause and he realised that interpretation of the rules and standing orders gave him abundant scope for the development and protection of popular rights and privileges. It was Mr. Patel's assertion of public rights from the Chair that helped to dispel the prejudice and enhance the prestige of the Assembly with the Indian public. He was a zealous custodian of the rights and privileges of the Assembly and was responsible for creating a separate Assembly department and removing it from the shackl-

(Continued on Page 7.)

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Remember!! LAST TWO DAYS FOR WINNING RS. 500 SEND IN YOUR ENTRIES TO-DAY (See Page 8) Remember!!

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1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Whosoever within two months of this date will give the correct whereabouts and produce Vankar Jiva Kisa of Kanjri, who has run away owing to his inability to meet his liabilities eight years ago, and who remains unheard of, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 20. Dated 26-10-1933. Thumb mark of Bai Dhani, daughter of Vankar Naran Hansa of Nadiad. Through me, Ambalal P. Barot, LL.B. (1550).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted applications for the post of Principal, Deaf and Mute School, Ahmedabad, persons having special training and experience in teaching Deaf and Mutes should apply to the Secretary before 31st December, 1933 stating their age, caste, qualifications (with testimonials if any) and minimum salary required. Good knowledge of Gujarati absolutely necessary. Applicants will have to come at their own expense if called for personal interview. (1529).

Wanted Managers, Cashier, Clerks on graded salaries. Securities essential. For particulars enclose Ans. 1-1/4. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (1549).

Wanted.—Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Engineer at Warachha Headwater Works, Surat, on the schedule pay of Rs. 125—5—150. The candidate should be a fully qualified First Class Mechanical Engineer of proficiency of the Bombay Presidency. Preference will be given to those who have experience of Steam pumps at the Water works. Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the Chief Officer, Surat Borough Municipality, Surat, stating qualifications, age, caste and previous experience on or before 15th December, 1933. (Sd.) Tribhovandas S. Thakar, Chief Officer, Surat Borough Municipality, Surat. Surat Borough Municipality, Surat. Date 18-11-33. 7509

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co.

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

NOTICE

TENDERS with specification are invited and will be received by the Chief Officer Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before 4 p.m. on 25-11-1933 for supplying Two, 1-1/2 ton Motor Trucks.

J. S. MALIK
I. S. E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
7510

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Sub-Inspectors in the Bombay City Police Force. Full particulars as regards qualifications, course of training, etc., will be found in this Office Notice No. 17034|177-A., dated the 10th November, 1933, published at pages 2586—2587 of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I, of 16th November, 1933.

Intending applicants should forward their applications so as to reach this Office on or before 1st December, 1933, giving all the particulars called for in the aforesaid notice.

No application which does not give the required particulars will be considered.

H. E. BUTLER,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Divisions.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 16th November, 1933.
7496.

S. S. PENANG MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 18th instant from Japan via way-ports and has been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 7. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT
for
INCOME-TAX
Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

Branch Office: 6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari".

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Penong Maru	5214	18 Nov.	26 Nov.
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 dec.	12 Dec.
Calcutta Maru	5339	18 Dec	26 Dec
Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 Dec	28 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Nov
Haruna Maru	10500	11 Dec
Katori Maru	10000	26 Dec

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	22 Nov
Suwa Maru	10700	7 Dec

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	13 Dec
Asama Maru	17000	10 Jan

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	13 Dec
Hiye Maru	11600	27 Dec

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Phone No 20279:
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Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival.	Departure
Havana Maru	10th Nov.	22nd Nov
Atlas ,,	25th ,,	10th Dec.
Shunko ,,	9th Dec.	23rd ,,
Argun ,,	24th ,,	8th Jan.
Yuki ,,	27th ,,	.....

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Raj Building Hornby Road Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Tarna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU,
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THE EXCELSIOR

FROM SAT. 25TH NOV
FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY

SAT. 25TH NOV. AT 9-30 P.M.
SUN. 26TH NOV. AT 6-30 P.M.
MON. 27TH NOV. AT 9-30 P.M.
TUES. 28TH NOV. AT 6-30 P.M.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF
RABINDRANATH
TAGORE
with
The Boys & Girls Of SANTINIKETAN
in
REDEMPTION
(SAP MOCHAN)
An original musical play by
TAGORE

Full Of Dance And Songs in Bengali and Gujrati

The Poet will play the chief role and also give readings in English from his works.

Plans Open—
Rs. 10, Rs. 7, and Rs. 5, seats can be reserved at the Theatre.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM MONDAY.

Proceeds will go to "Visva Bharati" the International Institution at Santiniketan.

THE CARLTON

DAILY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THURS: MAT. AT 4 P.M.

FROM TO-DAY — FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY

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Illustrations Count!

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CIVILISATION CRASHING?

Age Of Unparalleled Conditions And Mighty Paradoxes

ISSUES OF OUR TIMES

Mr. J. S. James Says Thinkers Of Past Generations Had Foreseen Present Crisis & Quotes Bible

An interesting lecture on "Civilisation on the precipice" was delivered by Mr. J. S. James, at a meeting held on Sunday evening, at the Sir C. J. Hall. The lecture is the first of the series of lectures that will be delivered in Bombay, on "the Inner Meaning of the Issues of Our Times" by Messrs J. S. James and C. C. Cantwell, who have travelled and lectured quite extensively in Europe and America.

MIGHTY HOUR OF PARADOXES

Mr. James said that the conditions that prevailed all over the world to-day was unparallelled. The people of the world were not only affected economically, but the social and moral conditions that existed did have its effect on the existing serious conditions amongst the nations of the world. The present day was a mighty hour of paradoxes. Though there had never been more wealth in the world than there was to-day, yet the human misery was uncomparable. There was abundance of food stuff in the world and the granaries were full, yet there were tens of thousands of people who were starving all over the world.

Bales of cloth, more than enough for the whole humanity was being produced every year, still there were people in the northern hemisphere who had not enough clothing to protect them from the severe cold. There was more sickness in the world than there was ever before, in spite of the advances made in science and medicine. At no time in the History of the world was more emphasis laid on nationalism than at the present time, that it burned in the hearts of every individual to such an extent that it culminated in war between nations, and yet there were nations assembling in conferences for achieving World peace.

WHAT HOLY BIBLE SAID

Continuing the speaker said that the thinkers of past generations had foreseen the present crisis. In support of his statement the speaker read a few passages from the Holy Bible. This age and hour was really an hour of mighty paradoxes. The greatest thinkers of the world were finding a way out. Everyone was asking as to whether there was a way out of the present crisis?

The second of the series of lectures would be given on Tuesday.

Barwani Nov. 18.—The town of Barwani has been enlete since Thursday in honour of the visit of the Hon. Colonel Macnabb agent to the Governor-General Central India. Colonel Macnabb performed the ceremony of laying foundation stone of a new building for Victoria High School at the close of the ceremony the A. G. G. invested the Diwan H. N. Gosalin with the badge of Diwan Bahadur and presented sanad.

Woman Runs To Rescue Of Suffering Pigeon

Alleges Shocking Cruelty Against Landlord

A wounded pigeon suspended to a blood spattered beam by a string, fluttering her wings and trying to hold up her head so as to see her young ones in her nest opposite, in such a pitiable manner as to move a European lady to tears, was described in evidence before a bench of Honorary Magistrates at the Girgaum Police Court on Monday morning, when a Parsi landlord Mr. Hormusji Nusserwanji Khambatta resising at Altamont Road and his servant Kooloo Ramful were summoned to answer a charge under Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

The alleged offence consisted of hanging up a living pigeon for over 12 hours on September 24 last until it was noticed by a European tenant who caused the bird to be drowned in a bucket of water with a view to end its agony.

Mrs. Lucy Welthorst, a tenant of the accused landlord, described in evidence a wordy duel she had with the latter on the morning of September 25. As soon as she learnt from her husband, the witness said, that the bird was still living she exclaimed "Good gracious" and ran straight downstairs to the accused and asked him "Mr. Khambatta did you shoot that pigeon"?

Mr. Khambatta replied "I did."

Witness said to the accused "Do you realise that it is still alive"?

Mr. Khambatta replied "I know what I am doing" to which witness retorted "How dare you do such a cruel thing? You don't like any one being cruel to you".

Witness proceeding said that Mr. Khambatta told her" I want to get rid of the pigeon nuisance and the bird will hang there until it dies. If I hang up a dead bird it will smell."

REFUSED TO REMOVE BIRD.

Mr. G. Welthorst, Manager of the Netherlands Bank giving evidence said that he resided at 16 Altamont Road and that the accused was his landlord. On Sunday, September 24 last witness saw a pigeon hanging to a beam on the second floor suspended to a string head downwards. He did not see any life in the bird at that time. Next morning at about 8-15 a.m. his servant informed him that the pigeon was still living. Witness went out on the varendah and found that the pigeon was fluttering its wings with blood spattered on the wood work nearby. Witness told this to his wife who went to Mr. Khambatta to ask him to get the bird removed but she returned crying complaining that Mr. Khambatta had been rude to her and he had refused to remove the bird.

Later witness asked a servant to bring the bird downstairs. Witness gave the bird to his chauffeur in the garage when "Mr. Khambatta came from his house making a lot of noise demanding that I should return his bird. I of course refused to do so. I then went back to the garage so as to prevent Mr. Khambatta from taking possession of the bird. Mr. Khambatta tried to push his way past me but I stopped him from doing so by simply standing in front of him. I then ordered my chauffeur to drown the bird in my presence.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Khambatta, counsel for the defence.

Q.—Can you ascribe any reason why your wife came crying from Mr. Khambatta's house?

Witness: My wife told me that Mr. Khambatta was very rude to her and said that the bird was hung up alive purposely remarking "I know very well that the bird is alive and it is going to be there till it dies".

Q.—Are you sure that the bird was alive on the morning of September 25?

Witness: It was fluttering its wing and looking at its opposite where her young ones lay.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Khambatta that he ought to be ashamed of himself?—I said "you ought to be ashamed of yourself Mr. Khambatta".

Q.—Where was the necessity of drowing the bird. Why did you not take it to the Police Station and make a complaint?—I wanted to end the agony of the bird.

Q.—You have launched this prosecution because Mr. Khambatta was rude to your wife?—That is not so. I launched the prosecution because he was cruel. The witness added that he had no quarrel with Mr. Khambatta as a landlord.

Mrs. Lucy Velthorst in her evidence said that she had learnt from the hamal that the pigeon was shot by a [illegible] man while the bird was in her nest. The youth was accompanied by Mr. Khambatta.

In cross-examination witness said that she rang the bell at Mr. Khambatta's for a long time because she was impatient and she knew that the bird was suffering agony all the time.

CRIED FOR BIRD.

What was the reason of your crying?—I cried on account of the bird and because we could not give any relief to the suffering bird.

Witness said the next morning she found the bird fluttering her wings and trying to hold up her head so as to see her young ones in her nest opposite.

Q.—Did you tell your husband that you cried because Mr. Khambatta was rude to you?—I told my husband that I spoke excitedly and Mr. Khambatta also spoke excitedly.

After the evidence of two more witnesses was recorded further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday.

TRIP TO SUGAR FACTORY

New Experience For School Children

(From A Correspondent)
NASIK, Nov. 18.

An educative trip of the students and teachers of the agricultural Bias class, Dabhadi, District Nasik, was arranged on the 15th inst. by Mr. V. C. Pawate Inspector of agricultural schools, Bombay Presidency and Mr. G. Y. Katkade administrative officer, District school Board, Nasik, to Rawalgaon sugar factory at a distance of six miles from Dabhadi in Malegaon Taluka, recently opened by Sir Chunilal Metha.

NEW EXPERIENCE

Leaving behind their usual village life and entering into the civilized city was all along a new experience to the pupils. The gigantic building of the factory, Telegraphic poles, sugarcane fields spread all over, beautiful fruit gardens, huts of the officers and of the labourers gave a source of great delight to the school children. They derived indeed real pleasrue when they were shown round the factory from the preliminary stages to the last the processes of the manufacture of sugar. Mr. Pawati did his best to explain to the students the various factors counting for the all round development and improvement of the agricultural classes.

The children were delighted when a clear idea was given to them as to how days are in store for the advancement of the Indian agriculture [illegible] new and put into practice.

The trip proved very interesting, instructive and much of its credit goes to the owner of the factory who helped in all what was possible for him.

BARBAROUS "SPORT" IN BRITAIN

Crowds Chase Stag Into Sea And See It Down

The following appears in a recent iss ue of the "Manchester Guardian."

There were exciting scenes at Minehead on Friday, when a large stag, after being pusued through the streets, was chased into the sea off Warren Point by the Quantock Staghounds.

The hunt, which was the last of the Quantock Staghounds' stag-hunting season, began at Dunster in the morning, and the stag, after being chased on the moors for some time, suddenly rushed into the streets at Alcombe, which is part of Minehead, with the hounds and hunt followers in hot pursuit.

People in the streets excitedly joined in the hunt as the stag dashed past. The animal ran across the marshes to the sea, where it was soon caught by the incoming tide.

The huntsmen were unable to reach it and went away towards Dunster. Heavy seas were running and the stag, when last seen, was being carried away up the Channel by a strong running tide.

The spot where it entered the water is near the Cable Race, a particularly treacherous current, and fishermen say it was extremely probable that the stag was drown-

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JUDGMENT AGAINST KALYAN MUNICIPALITY

Thana Assistant Judge Reverses Decree Passed Against City Fathers By Sub-Judge Alleging Collusion In Land Deal

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 20.

The application preferred by Mr. Dattatraya Jagannath Gupte, chairman of the managing Committee of the Kalyan Municipality, was allowed on Saturday last by Mr. D. S. Oka, the Assistant Judge of Thana, who reversed the decree made against the applicant and in favour of the Municipality by the second class Sub-Judge of Kalyan.

It will be recalled that the Kalyan Municipality had filed a suit in the Kalyan Sub-Judge's Court against Messrs. Kanji Govind Karson (president) Syed Amjad Hussein Saheb Pirjade, Gulab Balarani Teli, Velji Jiva Sheth, Dattatraya Jagannath Gupte and another (municipal councillors) claiming Rs. 3,500 with interest and costs from the defendants.

PURCHASE OF LAND.

According to the plaintiff, the municipality wanted to purchase some land for trenching purposes. The Sanitary Committee recommended that a plot of land belonging to one Medhakar be purchased. On the approval of the president, a sum of Rs. 3,000 was paid to him in advance. It was agreed that the property should be purchased for Rs. 5,221. The matter was referred by the general board to a sub-committee, who reported that the land was unsuitable and the price high. It was suggested that Mr. Medhakar be asked to exchange some other land, but the landlord refused to do so. Legal opinion favoured carrying out of the contract. Accordingly sale deed was executed.

CONSPIRACY ALLEGED.

The case for the municipality was that the defendants had conspired and paid high price to Mr. Medhakar, who was the brother-in-law of Mr. Gupte, the chairman of the Managing Committee.

The sub-judge found that the notice was valid and suit maintainable. Defendants had colluded with each other and their act was neither bonafide nor malafide. Except one, all the defendants were grossly negligent. The market value of the property was Rs. 4,000 only. He therefore passed a decree of Rs. 1,221-14-6 and proportionate costs against the defendants except the fourth

APPEAL TO THANA.

Aggrieved by this decision Messrs. Kanji Govind Karson, president, and Velji Jiva Sheth appealed to the District Court, Thana, who reversed the decree.

The present applicant was not a party in that appeal. For coming late, the Assistant Judge ordered that the petitioner Mr. Gupte should bear the cost of the municipality as well as his own.

Mr. R. W. Desai appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. K. N. Kotwal for the municipality.

SHAUKAT ALI DEFAMATION CASE

Delay In Translations Of Urdu Exhibits Hold Up Trial

Translation of nearly 18 Urdu exhibits is holding up the progress of the Shaukat Ali defamation case, which was postponed by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court till Tuesday.

In this case Mr. S. Sadanand, the Editor and Mr. D.N. Nadkarni, Printer and Publisher of the "Free Press Journal" are charged with defamation at the instance of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

TRANSLATIONS DELAY CASE.

When the case was called out for hearing on Monday, Mr. C.N. Kanuga on behalf of the accused said that he had learnt that a reply had been received from the translation department to the effect that the translation of the 18 exhibits would take a long time and the cost would amount to Rs. 1,500. He, therefore, submitted that he had already had the exhibits translated and would be willing to accept any reasonable alterations or amendments by the counsel for Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Mr. Syed Hussain, counsel for the complainant, said that the task of verifying the translations would be more difficult than translating the passages by themselves and would involve a considerable period.

Mr. Kanuga suggested that, with a view to accommodate the prosecution, he was willing to accept any private individual preferably an Advocate practising in this Court or the Small Causes Court, or a Professor from the Anjuman Islamia College be appointed on a reasonable remuneration to check the translations which he produced in Court in a bound volume.

Mr. Syad Hussain not objecting the application was made to stand over till Tuesday, when five names at least should be submitted from among which a choice would be made.

CROWDS TELL THE STORY...
Mr. HORNIMAN
writes as follows:-
"I have to admit that every moment in the picture was a joy to me.....
I am sorry for anyone who misses it."
Gold Diggers
OF 1933
The BIG WARNER BROS. HIT!
3
SHOWS DAILY
At 4,6-30 & 10 p.m.
CAPITOL
2nd DEMAND WEEK!

Air Conditioned THE REGAL To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Theatre Magnificent
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL ROMANCE SINCE "THE MERRY WIDOW"

A SYMPHONY OF HUMAN EMOTIONS & M.-G.-M. SUCCESS.
By the Director of "Rasputin and the Empress."

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Magsar Sud 4, 1990
Muslim—Shaban 3, 1352
Parsi—Khordad 16, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 49m.
Sunset—6h. 0m.
Hightide—2-25; 14-12.
Lowtide—8-31; 20-10.
PHASES OF THE MOON: First Quarter 24th November, 1h. 8m. p.m. Full Moon 2nd December, 7h. 1m. a.m.
Improvements Committee. 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 24.

Sir J. J. School of Art: Annual Exhibition of Students' Work to be opened by H. E. the Governor 5-15 p.m.
H.O.H. Fete: Display of Fireworks in the presence of H. E. the Governor and Lady Sykes, Esplanade Maidan, 9-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25.

S. S. "Viceroy of India" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

LECTURE ON SWADESHI.—Mr. R. S. Talpade will lecture on "Swadeshi" to-day Tuesday at the New Wadi Swadeshi Bazar.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.—Professor B. P. Hivale will meet his students in Psychology to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ.—Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. on Arya Samaj's Future Programme at the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegraphic communication with Colombo is now perfect and the time of transmission of telegrams to and from stations in Ceylon is normal.

RAILWAY PASS FOUND.—A G. I. P. Rly. pass bearing the name Khimji Purshottam (6 months) from Bombay to Thana will be handed to the owner on application to the Manager, Britannic Durbar Printing Works.

BHAGVAT GITA PATHSALA.—Shastree Valjnat Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Baug, Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala, Upper Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. (Brahma Sutras) and to-morrow (Wednesday) "Upanishadas" at the same time.

S. T. C. LECTURERS.—The course of lectures for candidates preparing for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination will be resumed to-day (Tuesday) in the Demonstration Hall of the S. T. College at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of August-September October 1933 was 2579 of whom 2062 were males and 517 females.

IN THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY at Sion,—during the month of September the total number of patients treated was 1001 among them the number of new admissions was 312. The average daily attendance was 39.

LANTERN LECTURE.—Mr. V. S. Tora, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, will deliver a lecture on 'Mount Everest Expedition in Sir Elby Kadooric School, Mazgaon, to-day Tuesday the at 6 p.m.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. S. N. Kanga, will read further in Gujerati a paper on "Gayomard represents the race which preceded mankind."

CURRENCY DEPT., ACCOUNTS.—The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th November, 1933:—

	(In thousands of rupees)
Notes in circulation	1,79,49,13
Reserve:—	
Coin and bullion	
In India:—	
Silver coin	93,35,36
Gold bullion	29,94,60
Silver bullion	9,76,44
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	46,42,73

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Hatchet Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Out All Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mad Cap" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Gold Diggers of 1933" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Golden West". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Song of Songs" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Merry Monarch" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"Easy Victim." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Branded Oath" Daily at 5, 8-15 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Sairandhree." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"The Only Girl" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Son of India" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Storm at Daybreak." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ramayan" Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-00 a.m.—Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates, Selection of Indian Music.
1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
2-00 p.m.—Relay from Rotary Club, if any.
4-00 p.m.—Ladies' Hour: Talk by Miss Bachubai Wagle on "Easy Charity" in Marathi.
4-30 p.m.—Fashions Talk by Beth.
5-00 p.m.—"My Travels" by Prof. Santos.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from the Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—Book Talk by The Bookman.
6-40 p.m.—"Brunswick Brevities" Sponsored by the Brunswick Salon Latest Brunswick Records.
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other market prices.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-55—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
9-05 p.m.—Light Music A. Dinker Rao.
10-30 p.m.—Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Ernest Parsons and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.— Time Signal from Greenwich. A National Orchestral programme.
9-00 p.m.—Foreign Affairs, a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.
9-15 p.m.—Musical Comedy and Light Opera.
10-00 p.m.—Concert by the Grinke Trio.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.
11-00 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

RASHTRIYA SEVA SANGH.—A meeting of the workers of Shree Bombay Rashtriya Sewa Sangh was held on Sunday when a committee consisting of the following members was appointed:—(1) Sjt. Jethalal Ramji (President); (2) Sjt. Jokim Aranha (Secretary); (3) Sirdar Pratapsingh; (4) Sjt. Ambarambhai; (5) Sjt. Elchidana; (6) Sjt. Kapurchand Kanji; (7) Sjt. Harilal Dharamsey; (8) Sjt. Damodardas Jinabhai and (9) Sjt. Ramkrashna Mehta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Straithaird" with the mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 19th idem and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

The "Strathaird" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 8 a.m. on Friday the 24th instant.

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Mactaggart arrived at Suez on the evening of the 17th instant steamer "Clan Macnair" arrived at Suez on the morning of Thursday November 16th. Steamer "Clan Macneil" left Liverpool on the evening of Friday November 17.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 20th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about 18th December.

MUSLIMS ENTERTAIN GOVERNOR

Garden Party At Willingdon Sports Club

Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha and members of the Muslim Committee entertained H. E. H. Sir Frederick Sykes and Lady Sykes at a Garden Party at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday evening.

A large number of well-known citizens were invited on the occasion. The Governor and Lady Sykes after tea went round among the guests and conversed with them. The function came to a close after sunset.

JAMNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD

Second Session Will Held SAt Hirabag On Nov. 24 And 25.

The Hon. Secretary of the Jamnagar Praja Parishad writes:

The second session of Jamnagar Praja Parishad will be held on 24th and 25th November, at Hirabag, C. P. Tank.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta is the President-Elect of the Conference.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

The second session of the Conference is quite timely and urgent. The state mourning for our late Highness will be over shortly and the installation of Maharaja Jamsaheb on the Gadi will be celebrated. On that occasion it is likely that His Highness will take up more schemes for the welfare of his subjects, bestow further rights on them and introduce progressive reforms in the administration. People have to make efforts for acquiring their primary rights and reforms in administration through such conferences.

It is to be hoped that Jamnagaris will not fail in their duty of attending the conference and giving expression to their views and demands.

FUNDS FOR KARVE'S UNIVERSITY

Dr. Kurtakoti Leads With Rs. 101 Donation

Mr. L. R. Phadnis head organiser, to the Committee in Bombay to collect funds for the Women's University of Poona, writes:—

"His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) has done us the favour of paying the first donation to the fund we are collecting for the Women's University. His Holiness has given me a cheque for Rs. 101/ which I wish gratefully to acknowledge."

HIGH COURT OPENS

Long List Of Cases Pending In Calendar

The new Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced on Monday Mr. Justice Kania presiding.

There is a fairly long list of cases included in the calendar comprising different categories of crimes,—murder, cupable homicide, arson, theft etc. The work is likely to engage the court for about a month.

TENANTS URGE RENT RESTRICTION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association a huge meeting of the tenants of the Kamathipura Locality was held on Saturday last when Mr. S. N. Gokhale, the General Secretary of the Association presided. Mr. Karandikar drew a vivid picture of the present unemployment and showed how there was urgency and necessity of enacting the Rent Restriction Act.

Mr. Chandorkar narrated at length the history of the Hindu Temple and raised a protest against the Municipal Action of demolition of the temple. Mr. Gokhale, in his presidential address explained the aims and objects of the Association and exhorted the audience to become the members of the Association. On behalf of the Association, he assured them that he would make every effort to see that the Hindu Temple is not demolished.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-0 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Strathaird" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

LIQUIDATION PETITION BY INDORE MALWA MILLS

Justice Wadia Orders Meeting Of Creditors Of Currimbhoys To Be Called To Ascertain Their Wishes

Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court on Monday heard the application of Indore Malwa Mills, creditors of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, asking for the compulsory winding-up of the latter firm for the purpose of having the liquidation proceedings conducted under the control of the court.

His Lordship directed that a meeting of the creditors of the firm be convened to ascertain their wishes in the matter.

The petition will be heard again on December 18 when the result of the meeting will be considered by the court.

The petition was heard in chambers.

JUDGE'S ORDERS.

According to the Judge's order the meeting of the creditors of Currimbhoys will be held on December 8, which will be presided over by the Prothonotary of the High Court. The Prothonotary will submit to the court a report of the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the petitioners and Mr. Kenneth M. C. I. Kemp for Messrs. Currimbhoy and Sons.

IN AID OF MOGAVEERA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

Benefit Performance At Bhangwadi Theatre

A benefit performance "Sansar Sagar" a social drama in Gujarati was staged by the Shri Laxmikant Natak Samaj in aid of the Mogaveera Free Night School conducted by the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali, on the 14th instant at the Bhangwadi, Princess Theatre.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided on the occasion. Mr. E. T. Dewjee, on behalf of the Mandali in welcoming the president and the audience gave a short history of the school.

The president in her characteristic speech said that she was glad to hear that the members of the Mandali were devoting their spare hours to improve the depressed state of their community and also had opened nigh school for giving free education for the boys and girls irrespective of caste and creed. The proprietor of the Shri Laxmikant Natak Samaj, she said, had done a great benevolent act by staging their very interesting play in aid of the school.

Mr. Kantilal one of the sympathisers of the school thanked the president, the audience and the proprietor of the Natak Samaj for their sympathy for the Mogaveera community.

ATTEMPT TO PICK POCKET

Suspect Remanded To Custody Till Nov. 25

Jagganath Kaloo, a man arrested in the compound of the Prince of Wales Museum for alleged attempt to pick the pocket of a visitor resting under a tree was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and remanded to custody till Nov. 25.

The Hindu Central Committee, Madras has memorialised the Government pointing out that the names, persons and bodies selected for eliciting opinion on the Temple Entry Bill are not sufficiently representative and urging that opinion can be obtained from Dharmakartas of all temples and mutts of the Presidency and other religious organisations including Hindu Religious Endowment Board.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY SESSION

Will Be Held At Parel On December 25 Under Dr. Maitra's Presidentship

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the first Triennial of the Ophthalmological Society held on Tuesday last when it was resolved that the opening of the first Triennial Session of the Ophthalmological Society will take place on Monday 25th December in the K. B. Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital Parel, under the Presidentship of the well known Eye-Surgeon of Calcutta, Dr. J. N. Maitra, and the Session will continue till 4 P. M.

From 4 P.M. to 5 P.M. there will be a Tea-Party to the Delegates, and a visit to the K. B. Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital.

From 5 to 7 P.M. Session.

From 8-30 P.M. Dinner and Photo.

Tuesday 26th 10 A.M. to 12-30 Noon. Session 2½ Hours.

Wednesday 27th 7 to 12 Noon Trip in conjunction with the 10th All India Medical conference, either to the Elephanta Cave or to the Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Works at Ambernath and also the Match Factory there.

RIMPLEGARS
WHO ARE RIMPLEGARS? THEY ARE THE FAMILY WHO BANKED THEIR MONEY ON THE
"THREE CORNERED MOON"
AND FORGOT ALL ABOUT DEPRESSION. YOU'LL FORGET ABOUT IT TOO WHEN YOU SEE THIS EXTRAORDINARY FAMILY
At PATHE SAT. NEXT.

PATHE
THE FINEST CINEMA IN BOMBAY
THREE SHOWS DAILY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SECOND SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THE FINEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON

THRILL TO THE NEW
MARLENE DIETRICH
SHE WILL CAPTIVATE EVERYONE IN HER LATEST & BEST
The SONG of SONGS
ONE OF THE GREATEST LOVE STORIES EVER SCREENED
Book Right Now, Phone: 41561.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

Big Fields Likely In Majority Of Events

The following are the entries for the Second Day of the Bombay Winter meeting to be held on Saturday:—

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Glenatmond.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Highness and Spinners Cottage.
Mr. A H Johnstone's Aliment.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Iran.
Mr. Eve's Pharaoh III.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr's Ootman.
H H Aga Khan's Buland.
Hon'ble Sir H M Mehta's Spanish Wish, Ternlet and The Dawn Patrol.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's La Fontaine.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Diamond's Lochmore.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Psaltery.
Messrs. A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Castleton.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Follow Me.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Monreale.
Mr. R V Gove's Message.
Capt. J O'Hara and Major C M Foster's Golden Cross.
Mr. Kelsor's Knight's Adventure.
Mr. Habib H Mitha's Serviette.
Mr. A Hooseinbhai's Mulligatawny.
Mr. Pine's In the Gloaming.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Ltd-Col. Zorawar Singh's Lis.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Dalymount Park.
Mr. Eve's Maybar, Carnelian and Risque.
Mr. Roman's Turlough.
Mr. S. E. Pishori's Hero Worship.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Red Astrachan.
Mr. M C Patel's Cavern.
Mr. J A Wadia's Picaro.
H H Maharaja of Idar's Corcy and D'Artagnan.
The Chief of Bajana's Greek Burn.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mr. V Rosenthal's Cryptogram.
Mr. N Begmahomed's Great Pearl.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Tan.
Messrs. C B Farrar and J O'Hara Murra's Rare Wine.
Mr. A H Johnstone's The Mint.
Mr. Kelso's Arthur.
Mrs. M Clarke's Brown Bread.
Mr. Eve's Knockdon, Ballintoy and Superlative.
Mr. Gem's Essexbrook.
Mr. M R Patel's Eagle's Prey.
Mr. P B Avasia's Financier.
H H Maharaja of Idar's Gift Horse.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Brigadier R C R Hill's Uptojinks.
Mrs. P L Bowers' Hooray.
Mr. V Rosenthall's Cryptogram.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla On Time.
Messrs. S C Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga.
Messrs. C B Farrar and Darbari Lal's Witch Music.
Mr. Kelso's Fairford.
Mrs. M Clarke's Mytius.
Mr. Eve's Hollywood Nights.
Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch.
Mr. Gem's Achieve.
Mr. P B Avasia's Sabrino.
H H Maharaja of Idar's Glendennen.
Mr. Yussuff C. Mitha's Glenlinnhe.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. S B Todiwalla and Mrs. C Malone's Bright Nigger.
Mrs. C Malone's Meredian.
Mr. C Temooljl's Vandalusia.
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Away.
Mr. N Begmahomed's Kallash.
Mr. T D Gove's Sassaby.
Mr. Pine's Puffin.
Mr. Eve's Grecian, Silver Lady II and Rosette.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr's Last Adventure.
Mrs. John Yorke's The Clown and Spangle.
Mr. Hamad Muhammad's Amalfi II.
Mr. C A Murad's Over.
Mr. M C Patel's Thaxted.
Mr. J A Wadia's Cheer Up.
Messrs. E D Pandole and M Dhalla's Kirkibost.
Mr. K S Ahmad's Dilectus and Philip Sidney.
Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Martian Princess.
Mrs. C Malone's Gold Plume.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mountgarlet.
Mr. N E Raymond's Tinder Gee, Solomon's Seal and Pomagne.
H H Maharaja of Idar's Ascalon.
Mr. King's Jack's Darling.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Nawabzada Yemin al Mulk's Victor.
Mr. Azib Mahomed's Samra Layali.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Vita.
Mr. Sion F. Nesim's Arab Queen and Tair al Iraq.
Mr. A R Taha's Bushboos.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.
Mr. D D Ghista's Bulbul Hazar.
Mr. Eve's Funny Face.
Mr. C Temooljl's Hazima.
Mr. Y R Sarsam's Black Beauty.
Mr. Ahmed Vali's Misyer.
Mr. E D Pandole's Hamdi.
Mr. M Dhalla's Aslan Beg.
Mrs. P C Daver's Kurdi.
Haja Abdulla Mana and Mr. D D Chawan's Murat.
Mr. Sultan M Chinoy's Al Hamil.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Sa'ada II.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi.
Mr. Arnold's Mumrih.
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Sarsam and Buick.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nawabzada Fakulmul's Pompeius.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Dandy Duke.
Mr. Abid Muhammad's Roj al Bahar.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput (late Sami in Ira) and Tair al Zaman.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Nobility, Pallazaman and Anis Beg.
Mr. Sion F Nessim's Queen Singer, Mal Allah and Copper King II.
Mr. P J Mehta's Par Avion II (late Wardi).
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Nazam.
Mr. Rashood bin Mahomed's Miteb.
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Khushroo.
Mrs. S Jean's Nadi al Iraq.
Mr. A F Richard's Aktoom.
Messrs. D D Ghista and Ismail Ebrahim's Serheed.
Mr. Kudder Abbas' Pheroza (late Kudaima).
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Nasib al Zaman and Torpedo.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Carnera (late Al Faris).
Mr. A Lookmanji's Breach.
Mr. M C Patel's Zeebar.
Mr. J A Wadia's Elhadi.
Mr. Y R Sarsam's Defender.
Mr. Mohomed Abdulla's King Fisher.
Messrs. E D Pandole and M Dhalla's Rin Tin Tin.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ridiar.
Mr. M B Wacha's Jassom Beg.
Mr. Ahmed Abbas' Artighril and Hitler.
Mr. Saleh Mehdi's Argonaut.
Mr. Tawfiq Charmookli's Robinson.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Iqbal.
Mr. H Kadum's Faithful II.
Mr. Sultan M Chinoy's Al Capone.
Mr. Azub Asad's Zainin and Sa'd al Najaf.
Mr. Moosa J Mohamed's Gold Bar.
Mr. S E E Sassoon's Crown.
Mr. M S Maniar's Al Sedouk.
Mr. Syed Saleh's Happy Dream.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Karam Allah and Jahan Ara.
Mr. Abdoola Selim's Madras.
Mr. N Rupchand's Layik Beg.
Mr. Mark's Nawazaman.
Mr. N J Shroff's Soufa.
Brigadier H R Headlam's Hilarity.
Mr. G. Burby's Nazar al Muluk.

CHANGES IN PROGRAMME.

The following changes in the programme have been made:—

Eighth Day: Saturday, 30th December, 1933:—The Sion Plate for Arabs in Class I has now been altered for Arabs in Class II:—Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. Distance 1 1/4.

Tenth Day: Saturday, 6th January, 1934: The Simla Plate for Arabs in Class II has now been altered for Arabs in Class I:—Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600. Distance 1-3/4 miles.

SUNDAY'S WRESTLING MATCH

The Wrestling Match between YENKAPPA BURUD, the Kolhapur Champion, and NIZAM PAIL WAN of Punjab, a pupil of GAMA, drew a record crowd to the maidan at Poibawdi, Parel, on Sunday evening. Photo shows the bout in progress, intently watched by 20,000 spectators.

Likely Winners Spotted

Paste These In Your Note-Book

(By "The Hawk")

Close and interesting finishes made the racing at Mahaluxmi on the opening day exciting if not profitable business.

There were several useful performances, none more impressive than the success of the Mysore owned NASIB AL ZAMAN—a grey three year old of good sprinting ability. He must be winning again.

* * * *

REDRESS just missed a place in the Auckland Park Plate. The speedy Indian bred filly must make amends shortly.

* * * *

INSOMNIA'S running in the same race marks him as one likely to be "in the money" before many days have passed.

* * * *

FAIRFORD should have been a fighting factor in the Redcar Plate had he not been baulked for an opening at a critical stage of the race. Back him again.

* * * *

A mile should suit MARTIN PLACE Higgins' gelding was going well over the last furlong of the race won by Roll Up.

* * * *

I shall look for a winning effort from THRACIAN PRINCE very shortly. His first effort suggests that he is more than useful.

* * * *

Both SEATON ROSS and CAMILLE must be figuring with prominence shortly. They appeared to be in need of a gallop.

* * * *

SAVITRI was backed in significant fashion in the Auckland Park Plate. She is splendidly speedy but can be made a lot fitter.

* * * *

ANCHOR was late on the scene in Division II of the Cooperage Handicap Mr. Eve's grey likes a longer distance of ground and should win when the conditions are to his liking.

* * * *

SADUZAMAN must improve on the form he showed last week. Mr. Sayid Mahomed's bay has not built up since we saw him last year, but over a sprint course he is useful.

* * * *

ARTHIGRIL had a ready backing in the Baghdad Plate, Division I. The three year old has had sore shins—a common complaint with young horses but it should not be long before he catches the judge's eye.

* * * *

Marrable made far too much use of NICKEL who strikes one as being better over a distance. There are races that this one can win.

Note:—AL AMIRA, WAZIR PASHA, DRAMA and MAARIB.

HINDUS DEFEATED BY "THE REST"

Interesting Cricket Match At Dhond

DHOND, (By Mail).

A crowd of spectators witnessed a cricket match between the Hindu of Dhond and "The Rest," which was played here. The weather was fine from the beginning to the finish.

The Rest scored 119 runs in their first innings and 84 for two in the second. The Hindus were dismissed for 53 in first innings and had scored for 75 for 9 wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day.

"The Rest" batting first, had a disastrous start, loosing their five wickets for 16 runs only, for which Mokashi of the Hindu team was only responsible. At this time, Rodricks joined Patel, who was batting from the beginning, and the pair saved their side from disgrace, the sixth wicket falling for 74 runs.

Patel displayed flawless batting scoring 40 and 37 respectively and Rodricks also helped "The Rest" with his timely 51, while Baldota (18) and Jadhav (11 and 21 respectively) helped the Hindu team.

Godfrey bowled very effectively capturing 6 wickets for 18 runs only.

BAR'S VICTORY OVER SCHOOL

Cricket Tournament At Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 20.

The third match in the Teredesai Memorial Cricket tournament was played yesterday on the Esplanade Maidan, Thana, between the Thana Bar cricket club and the M. H. High School, and resulted in the victory of the local Bar by 63 runs on the scores of the first innings. The former collected 144 runs, while the latter were dismissed for 81 only. In the second venture the Thana Bar scored 77 runs for 7 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day.

G. I. P. WINS.

The second match in the Teredesai Memorial cricket tournament between the G.I.P. and the Anand Bharate Club, which was continued on Saturday afternoon, having been left undecided on November 12 last, resulted in the defeat of the latter by 29 runs, the former having scored 217 runs.

The G.I.P. will play in the second round against the cosmopolitan cricket club on December 24 next.

LANCASHIRE CUP FINAL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Oldham 12 points St. Helens Recreation nil (At Swindon).

BRADMAN'S RAPID SCORING

Playing for the New South Wales Association against Dubbo, Don Bradman scored 100 in 45 minutes, and was then caught off a big hit. He scored thirteen 4's.

In the same match Alan Kippax scored 109. Stanley McCabe hit 42 in 12 minutes and R. Little made 92.

CONTINENTAL FOOTBALL

Germany Beats Switzerland By 2 Goals

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Three Continental association football matches played on Sunday. Germany beat Switzerland by 2 goals to nil at Zurich.

Danzig beat Poland by 2 goals to nil at Danzig.

The Arsenal beat the Racing Club de Paris by one goal to nil in Paris.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN'S RACING PLANS

Not To Retain Special Jockey Next Season

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

H. H. the Aga Khan has decided not to retain a jockey for the 1934 flat racing season. Michael Beary's retainer therefore will not be renewed.

The Aga Khan will continue to employ Beary along with other jockeys as and when required for his various runners.

Beary has been the Aga Khan's first jockey for several seasons, and it is emphasised that His Highness is not in the least dissatisfied with him.—Reuter.

SPORTSMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Engineer Rear-Admiral Roberts, member of the Rugby Union Selection Committee, and a former International, died suddenly at Manchester where he had gone to attend a meeting to select teams for the first Rugby International trial season.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

On 15th November, 1933, our Office has been removed to Mangaldas Market, First Floor, Princess Street, Bombay. All enquiries orders and remittances should now be made to our present address only.

The LILY BISCUIT Co., & LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
Mangaldas Market, 1st Floor, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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Musical Comedy of a King with 366 wives !.

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

Medical Research In India

Leaders Appeal For Funds For Establishing Central Institute

The following appeal in connection with the scheme for the establishment of an Indian Institute for Medical Research has been issued over the signatures of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir P. C. Ray, Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Sj. Ramananda Chatterjee, Messrs. S. Subba Rao, Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, B. N. Byas, T. S. Tirumurti, A. R. Dalal, Gaganvihari Mehta, Drs. Kumud Sankar Ray, Amulya Chandra Ukil, B. C. Guha, Sj. Hemendranath Ghosh and Sj. Nabajiban Banerjee:—

We whole-heartedly welcome the scheme for an Indian Institute for Medical Research and we thank the promoters of the Institute for the important task they have undertaken. It is high time that Indians should take the question of national health problems on their own shoulders. We cannot conceive of a more practical and feasible scheme for the realisation of the object in view. It must be admitted that Indian talents do not get adequate facilities and opportunities in the sphere of medical research owing to the fact that almost all established are controlled by the Research Institutes so far established are controlled by the officers of the Indian Medical Service. It will be observed also that the activities of most of these Institutions are not always connected with the most vital problems of our national health nor are they directed to the service of the community. India is the dumping ground of all kinds of under strength and adulterated drugs both foreign and indigenous. There is absolutely no control over these unscrupulous activities and we are sure that the Institute will do a great service to the country if they can put a check to this. We trust that the service department will render help to the poor who are in great need of such service.

The members of the Governing Body are all men of great distinction and experience, and we are sure of the success of the Institute. We understand that the promoters have already got promises of substantial donations. We fervently hope that every individual will give his mite towards the realisation of our object which has for its aim the greatest service to the community and we shall look forward to the time when this Institute will be the Rockfeller Institute or Pasteur Institute of India.

Donors may help the Institute in various ways—they may (1) endow a department—its construction and equipment or may contribute to the recurring expenditure required for a particular department, (2) create special chairs for special investigations (3) create scholarships for junior workers at the Institute or (4) give donations or endowments for the general expenses of the Institute.

All contributions will be received and thankfully acknowledged on behalf of the Governing Body by Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., (Retd.) 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

All correspondence not dealing with contributions, should be addressed to the Secretary, Indian Institute for Medical Research, 44 New Theatre Road, Calcutta.

DR. TAGORE'S APPEAL.

In support of the foregoing, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has issued a further appeal:—

Visva-Bharati
Santiniketan, Bengal.

The scheme recently proposed for starting an Institute for Medical Research deserves our deepest interest and sincere appreciation. The neglect of national health, one of our greatest national assets is appalling. Mortality from preventible diseases is colossal. The problem of the health of a tropical country like India can never be solved by the application of the methods of Western scientists to the mere healisg of diseases. India has its own individual habits of life and climate conditions demanding research in her peculiar problems of health and disease. Fortunately India does not lack research workers of the best training who are ready to devote themselves to these problems, but thus far they have failed to find any place for carrying on this research under proper conditions and with adequate equipment.

The very magnitude of India's health problem demands direct action on the part of the people in general and the medical men in particular; otherwise economic loss from disease, ill-health and epidemics will continue to increase. The proposed All-India Institute for Medical Research has been conceived by some of our most thoughtful leaders with the co-operation of distinguished scientists and public men of India. One of the objects of this Institution is to establish a bureau of standardisation of biological and pharmaceutical products. In a country which has become the dumping ground of adulterated products This appeals to me as a great work of immediate importance to the nation.

The establishment of such a well-conceived centre for medical research depends upon adequate donations and endowments received from the public. Let me entreat my fellow countrymen for a ready response to this appeal for assistance for this Institution that through their support they may make it a real success.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

DENTAL CARIES

Tooth Decay, Most Prevalent Of Diseases, Can Be Controlled By Proper Diet

More thon fifty years ago the world's leading dental scientist, Dr. W. D. Miller, an American in Berlin, Germany, gave to the world the first true description of dental caries, commonly known as decay of the teeth. He showed that a characteristic feature of this disease is a destruction of the tooth by acids which are formed by the fermentation of carbohydrate food materials retained about the teeth. He was unable to identify any particular bacterium specifically responsible for the acid formation, and he believed that many types of bacteria common to the oral cavity could perform this function, writes Dr. Russell W. Bunting, Professor of Oral Pathology, University of Michigan, in 'Literary Digest".

For more than forty years following the epochal researches of Miller little advancement was made in the knowledge of the subject. During the past ten years however, there has been a renewed interest in the study of dental caries. Careful observation has led to the belief that decay of the teeth in the human race must be caused by faulty diet and stimulated wide-spread researches in diet and nutrition as they are related to dental disease.

NO DIETARY PANACEA

Many hypotheses have been advanced regarding the nature of these dietary deficiencies. Some investigators have claimed that a lack of calcium or phosphorus is the chief cause of dental caries. Others are equally confident that certain of the vitamins are the most important factors. A great deal of dietary experimentation has been carried on in animals and in children in the search for some method of feeding which is most efficient in the prevention of dental disease. As yet no such dietary panacea has been found. Despite the published claims extolling the virtues of certain food elements such as calcium, phosphorus, Viosterol or orange juice as specific preventatives of dental disease, no adequate proof has thus far been obtained to support such claims. Chemical analyses of the blood and saliva of caries-free individuals do not show any higher amounts of calcium or phosphorus or a higher alkalinity than that of caries susceptibles. These foods may be beneficial to the general health of the individual and the formation of the teeth, if taken in proper amounts, but the assumption that they have a direct inhibitory effect on dental caries has not been established.

It has been observed however that when large groups of children in orphanages and public institutions are fed adequate, well balanced diets, decay of the teeth is greatly decreased. This has been reported by many different investigators who have observed different type of children fed on a wide variety of diets. In every instance in which the diet was uniformly good and properly balanced there was very little active dental caries. This is the one constructive fact which has come out of the recent dietary researches on dental caries.

Baby's Worst Foe Is Its Granny

Doctor Indicts "Loving Relatives" At Medical Assembly

They may not realize it, but loving aunts, uncles and cousins, and especially grandmothers, are a baby's worst enemies.

At any rate this is the opinion of Dr. Alan Brown, physician-in-chief of the Hospital for Sick Children at Toronto, and professors of pediatrics at the University of Toronto. "Loving relatives," Dr. Brown told the International Medical Assembly last month, "are a baby's worst enemies. They do not realize that respiratory infections—head colds and pneumonia—do not fly in at the window but are conveyed from person to person by direct contact with the breath.

"These loving relatives come in and hang all over the baby. One of them has a cold or something and passes it on to the poor defenceless infant. Then, if the infant survives all that, the grandmothers and the rest of the relatives spoil the child and leave him to his parents, who have all the work of trying to get rid of their child's bad habits. These loving relatives don't care what happens because they don't have the responsibility."

Asserting natural maternal feeding is needed greatly in the fight against infant mortality, Dr. Brown said nursing mothers have become almost absolute because mothers have given up this feeding for what they call scientific feeding. "Breast feeding is one of the biggest protections for an infant," he continued. "A mother's milk contains materials that even science does not know and these offer protection that cannot be given by any so-called scientific feeding."

He said that 100 out of every 1,000 babies born on the North American continent die before they are one year old. Of those, 40 per cent. die before they are a month old and half of the 40 per cent. die before they are a day old. He pointed out that infant mortality is much lower in the cities because of the advanced methods of child care.

SWASTIC TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC

Institution For Poor Middle Class Consumptives

Dr. Bawa Dukhiram, L.M.S. (Ntl.) gives the following particulars of the Swastic Tuberculosis Clinic, to be established at Walkeshwar. He says the Clinic will offer.

1. Thorough examination of each patient, every week. Microscopic examination of sputum, blood, urine etc., free of charge.

2. Free visit of nurses and medical attendant to those who are not in a condition to move about (advance cases).

3. Preventive measure treatment to the children of consumptive patients.

4. Necessary electrical and medical treatment at a nominal charge of annas 4 to to 8 per day including (ultra violet rays, injections of arsenic, gold, tuberculine etc.)

5. Supply of furniture and general requirements, supply of fresh, pure milk, butter, eggs and fruits at concession rate.

6. Pecuniary helps to those who cannot afford change of climate, good ventilated housing and necessary clothing.

7. Instructions, to consumptive patients, in home treatment hygiene, and prevention of infection to others.

8. General guidance to friends and relatives of the consumptive patients.

Admission is strictly limited, only to five cases a day in the first week of every month. First consideration will be given to those, who are in more distress and destitution.

Poor middle class people, who are hard up, in these days of trade depression, unemployment and cut in salaries, are requested not to neglect their family members for want of sufficient funds, and to apply in full details as to their circumstances, to the Secretary, Swastik, Tuberculosis Clinic, Walkeshwar, Bombay.

THE COMMON COLD

(By Grant Fleming, M.D.)

We have come to the time of year when we hear a sneeze here and a cough there, and see people with running noses and reddened eyes. The common cold, that persistent enemy of the human family, is again with us, making many miserable and, all too often, leading to serious and fatal trouble.

The name "cold" suggests that the temperature is responsible for this disease, but such is not the case. The common cold is most prevalent when the temperature drops; it is not the cold air which is responsible for this, but rather the things which the drop in temperature leads us to do.

Instead of living and working in the open air, or in rooms with open winds, as we do in summer, we begin, with the coming of cooler weather, to shut ourselves into overheated and badly-ventilated rooms. Fresh fruits and vegetables are not so readily obtainable, and diets are, therefore, apt to be poorly balanced. With fewer games and less physical activity, the body soon suffers from lack of proper use.

These are the conditions then which apparently favour the occurrence of the common cold. But look around you, and see as well as hear those who seem to be doing their best to scatter widely the cold which is there. These people seem sincere in their desire to share! They cannot get rid of their cold by passing it on to others, but to show that they are not selfish, they are willing to share it!

Even though we are not in favour of laws as the means to gain an end, it does seem to us that the example that would be made by locking up a few careless coughers and sneezers and spitters might furnish a valuable lesson. A little consideration on the part of those who have colds towards those who are not similarly afflicted would save a great deal of suffering. There is no particular reason why the common cold should destroy common sense.

Persons who have colds should be in bed. This may seem an extreme measure but if it were practised it would save many lives which are now being lost, would shorten the duration of the attack of the cold, and would, above all, protect others. At least, coughs and sneezes can be covered with handkerchiefs—preferably paper ones—the hands can be kept clean by repeated washing, and the individual who has a cold can refrain from kissing the children of the family.

It is regrettable that no specific means for the prevention or cure of the common cold is available. We are left to fight it by maintaining the general health and by avoiding contact with cases.—"Philippines Herald."

CURING CONSTIPATION WITHOUT DRUGS

Natural Methods More Effective Than Cathartics And Laxatives

(By Dr. EDWARD PODOLSKY, M. D., Brooklyn).

Life, stated one philosopher, is a matter of getting something into the bowels and then getting it out again. In other words, to sustain life it is necessary to obtain food, and after the nutritive elements have been abstracted from the food, to remove the waste from the intestines. Constipation is a great problem for many. It seems, as the years go on, to become more and more of a problef. Physiologists tell us that it is a by-product of civilization. If it is perhaps just as bad as baldheadedness, another much vaunted by-product of civilisation.

The constipated bowel is essentially an uneducated bowel. It seems to have lost its ability to responsd to normal stimuli to empty it of the undesirable waste material. For some reason or another it has lost its sense. It must be re-educated. But many people are too lazy to re-educate their bowels. Intestinal inertia seems to have permeated their entire system, instead of being confined only to the bowels.

There is no doubt that laxatives are the most pleasant and easiest to take. But after a while they lose their effectiveness and harsher purgatives have to be employed. They are also irritating and subsequently aggravate the constipation. The best methods in attacking the problem of constipation are the natural ones.

During the Great War, a French medical officer used plain orange peel to correct constipation of the soldiers in his camp. He prepared this as follows: Fresh orange peel is boiled in about a pint of water for 1/2 hour. The softened peel is boiled for another 1/2 hour in fresh, slightly sweetened water and dried. Then it is ready for use. The peel of one orange is sufficient to do the work. Orange peel treated is this manner acts upon the intestines mechanically, bringing on peristalsis. It also increases the flow of bile which also acts as a remedy against constipation.

MECHANICAL MEASURES.

Mechanical measures have been used with great success in many cases of constipation. These are divided into two groups; passive and active. The passive group consists of massaging the abdominal muscles. Several years ago, Dr. Sahli introduced the cannon ball method of abdominal massage. This consists of rolling a cannon ball, weighing from three to five pounds and covered with flannel along the course of the colon, from the right side of the lower abdomen to the left lower side of the abdomen. This is repeated from thirty to sixty times every morning upon rising.

The more popular form is active exercising. There is a great variety of these. One that is easily carried out consists of raising the right knee from a standing position, clasping it with locked hand and pressing into abdomen. Lower the knee and repeat. Another: Bend the body far downward, doubling the body forward as fas as possible, keeping the hands between the thighs, and the knees only slightly bent. The arms are kept straight while doing this exercise. Still another consists of bending diagonally forward from a standing position, pressing into the abdomen against the liver with the right hand; then go forward and downward. In raising to the erect position suddenly release the pressure of the right hand. Alternate in bending diagonally towards the left.

Other effective exercises to re-educate the constipated bowel are: Lying flat on back, hands crossed over abdomen, raise head and shoulders, lower and repeat. Do this for about ten times. At the finish of the exercise hold the head and shoulders up and with the edges of the hands lightly tap the abdomen and lower ribs. Another: Lying flat on the floor, hands clasped behind the head, elbows at the sides, raise left leg and at the same time the head and shoulders are raised, and touch the left knee with the right elbow; lower and repeat. Still another: Lying on the back, bring knees up and clasp, while exhaling draw them down while raising the head, extending it as far as possible toward the knees. Then relax, inhale and repeat.

DIET.

Diet plays an important part in overcoming constipation. Whole wheat bread, rye bread, gram bread, oat-meal porridge, corn meal porridge, are excellent examples of cereal foods which contain nothing but considerable amounts of cellulose, and which are useful in the treatment of constipation. Among the green vegetables parsnips, carrots, string beans, spinach, green peas, lettuce, squash and celery are vegetables of value in overcoming the tendency toward constipation. Cold slaw is most valuable as an anti-constipation food. Among fruits the apple has the greatest reputation of being a laxative fruit. Pears and peaches are distinctly laxative. Prunes, figs, dates and grapes are rich in laxative elements.

Constipation is believed by some to be mental habit in a great many cases. A quiet mind makes for an active colon, while a perturbed mind is a powerful incentive for constipation.

Constipation is cured more readily and permanently by natural methods such as outlined above than by cathartics and purgatives. Also it is well to remember that cathartics only relieve constipation temporarily. They surely will increase the tendency to constipation later on. Some

(Continued in col. 5).

State And Care Of Children

How States In U. S. Discharge Their Responsibility

The degree to which the community has already assumed responsibility for the care of children in the United States is not generally realized. In a recent summary published in the New York "Times", Dr. Verna Carley, Professor of Education, Fordham University Graduate School, points out that for a generation and a half in hundreds of communities children have been fed, within and without the school, clothed, transported, supplied with medical and dental care, given school supplies and furnished with shelter.

Out of 386 representative high schools in 42 states, one-sixth supplied some type of aid to students prior to 1920. Food and clothing are now supplied to needy pupils by three-fourths of these schools. One-third offer scholarships to enable pupils to remain in school. Three-fifths of the schools furnish free textbooks to all students. Four-fifths provide free nursing service; 72 per cent. provide a school doctor; nearly seven-tenths have free dental clinics.

In 1929 some 220,000 children were reported as being cared for in their own homes through the operation of mothers' aid laws, at a cost of more than 80 million dollars. Thus we move irresistibly toward socialized education, medicine, recreation and security. —"The World To-morrow".

RESTORING BODY WARMTH

Electricity As Aid To Surgery

A good deal of interest has been aroused by a letter from Mr. A. P. M. Fleming, director of the research department of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Ltd., to the editor of the "British Medical Journal," with reference to certain applications of high-frequency electrical currents to surgery, says the "Manchester Guardian". The suggestion made by Mr. Fleming is that immediately after a major operation of any time duration thermal loss in the patient could be countered by placing him in an ultra-high-frequency electric field in order to bring the body up to normal temperature without effort on the part of the patient.

The experience of a pleasant feeling of warmth arising from the use of high-frequency current is a matter of common experience to the electrical engineer in certain investigations. A common example is encountered in experiments on induction furnaces in which a crucible containing metal is placed inside an electrified coil of coppper wire. If the tongs holding the crucible come in contact with the coil, the operator receives an electrical current through his body—an agreeable warmth, greatest within the arms rather than on the outer-most layers of the skin. Another example is a growing warmth experienced by the experimenter when standing within a few yards of the transmitting aerial of a high-frequency generator.

Mr. Fleming suggests that the heat lost by the patient during the operation could probably be delivered to the body directly in the form of heat generated in the veins and arteries without any artificially raised skin temperature.

VIVISECTION A DISGRACE TO HUMANITY

In some extracts from a forthcoming book entitled "The Queen and Mr. Gladstone," edited by Philip Guedalla, the "Sunday Times" of October 8 published the following letter from Jueen Victoria to Mr. Gladstone.—

"Osborne. April 16, 1818.

". . . The Queen has seen with pleasure that Mr. Gladstone an interest in that dreadful subject of vivisecting in wh she has done all she cld & she earnestly hopes that Mr. Glodstone will take an opportunity of speaking strongly against a practice who is a disgrace to humanity & Christianity."

MODERN "SMALLPOX"

The "Medical Officer" of August 19, in an article on smallpox, remarks that "the long-drawn-out epidemic of mild smallpox which started in England and Wales in 1926 is now talling off into nothingness. It has been from start to finish a trivial disease, causing considerable annoyance and much anxiety, but now that it is finished we must recognise that all fears of it were groundless, and that its influence upon the public health has been insignificant."

And yet, what scaremongering was indulged in! And how is it that, in spite of the fact that at least half the population are unvaccinated, the epidemic has, contrary to prophecy, tailed off into nothingness?

(Continued from col. 7).

cathartics like castor oil and rhubarb are particularly prone to leave the intestine in a sluggish state after their action. They are best left alone.

The natural methods may take a little longer, but the results obtained from their use will be more satisfactory. They aim essentially in re-educating a bowel which has lost the ability to respond in the way it should. Gentle methods are the only ones which will prove of value.—"Health."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1933

COUNSELS OF DESPAIR

Although the Liberal Party as such has so far decided to reject the White Paper constitution when it comes, some prominent Liberals show signs of slowly veering round and are uneasily asking themselves whether it is a wise step after all to reject it. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri in the course of a contribution to "The Servant of India" innocently enough asks. "If then the White Paper cannot be prevented becoming law, what possible choice of rejection have we got?" Arguing this way he comes to the smug conclusion that Indians have no alternative before them—they must work it, because Sir Samuel Hoare is determined to force it on an unwilling country. This appears to be a counsel of despair, but we suspect it is also a counsel of consolation.

UNDUE HASTE.

Mr Sastri's whole object is to make out a case for council entry, as he thinks it unwise not to go into the new councils when they come. He is labouring under the belief that the new legislatures will be much better than the present ones, at least in the Provinces "and there is no need to reject the advanced position because the advance is not enough to give us satisfaction." Mr. Sastri's whole article is full of the worst kind of defeatism and we are amazed at his attitude. We are not, therefore, surprised that some of the Madras politicians have already decided to go into the councils without knowing what kind of bodies they are going to be.

One fallacious argument which he advances must be taken note of. He says, if Nationalists do not go into the councils, the Muslims will go there and also the Hindu Mahasabha candidates. It is the same kind of fallacy which prompted the Liberals to work the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms for all they were worth, but even they have now been disillusioned. Mr. Sastri and his friends will have ample time to make up their minds finally whether they should go into the councils or not, but in the meantime they need not demoralise the public by telling them that the die is cast and that Sir Samuel Hoare has given his final verdict; therefore, it is the bounden duty of Indians meekly to submit to the inevitable

NOT TOO LATE.

In this connection commenting on this mental attitude, one writer says in his reply in "The Servant of India" that Indians should give up all hope of improving the White Paper scheme, "because we all know it is moonshine." Though he is a Liberal himself, he asks Mr. Sastri and his fellow-Liberals "to bend our energies to getting the scheme thrown out," if possible by the British Parliament." While he does not want any politician to commit himself to an attitude of non-co-operation with the scheme, he believes it would be equally unwise and inexpedient "to commit ourselves to co-operation either."

That is the attitude we have all along taken up in this matter and we take the opportunity to emphasise it again. It is on account of this counsel of despair among some Indians, who were formerly committed to the rejection of the scheme, that we ask whether it is too late even now for a National Convention, or for a meeting of all Indian Nationalist politicians at one place, to think out a plan for the future to determine the attitude they should take up in regard to the scheme, should it be forced on India.

IF INDIANS UNITE.

It seems impossible to hope for a meeting of the A.I.C.C. since the General Secretary believes that nothing good can come out of such consultations and that the present attitude of supineness is the best for the country to follow for all time. It is because of this divided counsel, it is because of this suspicion, this difficulty of the leaders in making up their minds, that we ask both for a meeting of the A.I.C.C. and a convention of Nationalist leaders to make it clear that India has no use for the White Paper. If Indians make up their minds to reject the scheme with the same emphasis that they rejected the Simon Commission even Sir Samuel Hoare will have to bend. But if they prematurely announce their intention of entering the councils for fear that others will forestall them there, we can only think of the future with utter dismay.

New Rent Act Essential

The foolish notices served by the landlord of the Bara Chawl on Mr. Horniman and others, warning them not to preside over or speak at a public meeting of Bombay tenants, will give some additional publicity to the tenants' cause and will also help to show how unreasonable landlords can be. Otherwise such notices do not deserve a moment's consideration. The Bara Chawl landlord's conduct, however, in ejecting a number of tenants who were regular rent-payers and old occupants is a more serious matter and has been justly condemned at the public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' League. Such arbitrary action will not fail to intensify the tenants' agitation throughout the City against profiteering landlords.

We doubt if rents in any other part of the country are so unconscionably high as they are in Bombay. Prices of all other utilities have considerably fallen during the last few years. But rents in Bombay have not declined on anything like the same scale. They have in fact increased. The rents of bungalows or large flats may have gone down appreciably, but the same has not been the case with the rents for small tenants of one or two rooms. The landlords of these small tenements are obviously taking undue advantage of the monopoly they enjoy, while the Government look on.

The result has been that thousands of persons who are either unemployed or under-employed find it extremely difficult to pay the rents demanded from them. Many struggle on huddling two or more families in one small tenement. But many more find that impossible. It is sheer inhumanity for landlords in these circumstances to eject hundreds of tenants with their wives and children because they refuse to pay the enhanced rent demanded. The Tenants' League has, therefore, to take up the landlord's challenge and put up a good fight for the tenants' rights in all possible ways. And it should not cease agitating till it compels Government to intervene and stop rack-renting methods. The League in its task should receive the whole-hearted support of the public, financially and otherwise. A new Rent Act for the fixing of standard rents is essentially needed and we hope the Bombay Council will show no hesitation about passing Mr. Bakhle's Bill in the coming session.

Gross Misrepresentation

U. Ba Pe, leader of the People's Party in the Burma Legislative Council, a member of the Burmese delegation to the Joint Select Committee, is loyally co-operating with Government in misrepresenting his country. On the eve of his departure to London on Saturday he stated in a press interview that, except for a few Indians residing in Burma there were no federationists in his country. His statement is not quite an untruth. It is a mischievous half-truth, much worse than an innocent untruth. It is well known that, if wishing were having, Burma would to a man welcome separation provide it was on the basis of complete Self-Government. This was made explicit in a comprehensive resolution on the subject in the Burma Council, formed after general elections.

That, however, is only one part of the whole truth. Nor is it the more important part; for the constitutional scheme now in question does not contemplate full Self-Government to Burma. The Premier placed before that country a particular scheme and invited a popular verdict on it. And the very resolution mentioned above expressly rejected it and also demanded, in the absence of complete Self-Government, federation with India with the right to secede. The Burma Council has every right to ask for the right to secede in future, whether or not the Government invited such a conditional demand.

More recently a majority of Burmese Councillors have made it transparently clear in a cable to the Joint Committee that, if a choice must be made only between unconditional federation and the Premier's plan, they would accept the former. These are untwistable facts and it is gross misrepresentation for the Government or their creatures to say that Burma is wholly or predominantly for separation.

Press Views

Through Irish Eyes

Mr. Churchill has solved the great problem of the most suitable government for the Indian people. He himself was there once as a subaltern, aged 21; that was almost forty years ago. So in his opinion he is better qualified to decide Indian matters than the few hundreds of millions who are living there at present. Curious as this sounds, it is quite British. Indeed it is the normal attitude of Imperial statesmen. It has been the guiding light of British policy in Ireland for more than a hundred years.

The Select Committee before which Mr. Churchill gave his airy evidence are themselves busily and suitably engaged erecting the skeleton of Indian self-government. They speak weightily of the need of the Indian people for Home Rule and are kept warm by an ever-repeating surprise at their own generosity. But in India the people have long ago marched past the White Paper proposals, and if the Select Committee ever catch up with them it will only be by dropping all the "reservations" which now so adorn their bright scheme as almost to obliterate it. —"Irish Press."

Indian Star Chamber?

Messrs. French and Mills, two officials from Bengal, painted a frightening picture of the future of India if the Government of the country is made more democratic. Their objection centres round the transfer of Law and Order to Indian control. The ridiculous suggestion was put forward that there is a likelihood of the Indian ministers themselves being in touch with the terrorists. A plea was, therefore, made that a separate police to fight the terrorists be created and kept free from Indian control. Apart from the fallacy of the argument that illegal terrorism can be fought with legal terrorism, how this police are to work without the help of the transferred police is not explained. It is not the first time that brains, feverish with the dread of Bengal, have suggested Black and Tan methods as an effective measure against secret organisations. Haunted and distracted minds are always immune from reason.—"Hitawada."

Will They?

The Government of India, from what our Delhi correspondent writes, appears to be confident of getting a majority on the Reserve Bank Bill that will come before Assembly in a few days. The Assembly as now constituted is so disorganised that there is nothing improbable in this. Measures against which public opinion in the country had expressed itself strongly have been pushed through that body in previous sessions without the least difficulty. It is to be hoped, however, that the multifarious parties into which the non-official members of the Assembly are divided will realise the exceptional importance of the Reserve Bank Bill and will work together to safeguard the interests of the country.—"Daily News."

Tweedledum & Tweedledee

Commenting on Mr. Churchill's scheme for the governance of India the "Economist" writes:—

The best that can be said about this scheme is that it utterly misconceives the nature of the problem. It proposes to establish provincial autonomy in leading strings, which is nothing more than an elaborate and quite impracticable form of dyarchy which has already failed. So long as there is a bureaucratic government in the background ready at any moment to assume control no provincial ministry (whether it be formally in charge of law or no) can learn the real meaning of responsibility, and it is by assuming responsibility, and alone that men learn to govern themselves.

Does not much of this criticism also apply to the White Paper scheme under which the Governors will possess vast autocratic powers and the higher services will be controlled by the Secretary of State? Will the so-called provincial autonomy breed a real sense of responsibility?—"Leader."

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

No Country Can Neglect Federal Reserve Act (1913)

By Prof. B. R. SHENOY, M.Sc. (Econ. Lond.), Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona.

Before the War although many American institutions were the envy of the world none envied the U.S.A. her banking system. In respect of banking there was neither uniformity of legislation nor practice in the states of the federation. There was no central bank to co-ordinate and supervise the operations of banks with a view to directing them to the best national advantage. The reserves were decentralised the currency inelastic and the money market erratic and disorganized. Unsatisfactory in normal times, the banking system of the country was extremely ill-suited to prevent or mitigate the severity of a crisis.

FEDERAL BANKS COME.

The crisis of 1907 strongly emphasised the importance of banking reform. And after five years of elaborate discussion and investigation the Federal Reserve Banks were established in November 1914. In the first 2-1|2 years of their career they were considered as expensive luxuries or as examples of governmental interference in business. But subsequently their utility and importance to the business, industry and agriculture of the country were increasingly recognised. No scheme for banking reform in the world to-day can afford to ignore the Federal Reserve Act (1913) and experience.

We shall here refer in brief only to the more important among the achievements of the Federal Reserve system. First, it has centralised the banking and currency reserves of the country. Before the war the U.S.A. had about 28,000 commercial banks and her banking reserves were scattered in as many thousands units. During the crisis of 1907 although there was more gold in America than any country in Europe it could not be mobilised to stem the severity of the crisis. To-day the member banks being obliged to do so by law, the Federal Reserve system has in it centralised over 85 per cent of monetary gold in the U.S.A.

IMPROVED MONEY MARKET.

Secondly, the Federal Reserve System has considerably improved the efficiency of the American money market. The Federal Reserve Notes (issued by the Federal Reserve Banks) provide the requisite elasticity to the currency system which before the war, like the Indian currency system of to-day, was notoriously inelastic in character. Through rediscount or advances against promotes the Reserve Banks supply member banks with emergency currency. This has almost completely ironed out the deplorable seasonal fluctuations in the money rates. Also, the service for the remittance of funds provided by the system has practically eliminated the divergence in the money rates as between different centres in the country.

In the third place the Federal Reserve System has replaced the Independent Treasury system of the Government which had involved many hardships on the money market, particularly in times of revenue collection. The withdrawal of funds in the Treasuries intensified the seasonal strain on

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

FOR THE W. P. B.

What purpose do the Indian Assessors to the J.P.C. imagine, can be achieved by the memorandum which they are reported to have sent to the Committee for its consideration.

After co-operating with it all these months, and agreeing to almost everything, these gentlemen have now put forward a memorandum containing their suggestions for the improvement of the White Paper.

We do not know what they mean by saying that they want the "reality of responsibility," when they have been helping in the funeral obsequies of responsibility of any kind either in the Provinces or the Centre.

We shall not be surprised if the Indian assessors are told to mind their own business and their memorandum is thrown on the scrap heap of similar memoranda, submitted to the Committee.

After assisting in the enslavement of their country all these weary months, these Indian Assessors cannot reasonably ask for anything more.

THE NEW MINISTER.

A political correspondent with an intimate knowledge of the personalities in the Bombay Council, whose articles we published last week, could find only one member, whom he considered fit to succeed the late Sir Rustom Vakil as Minister.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that the choice of the Government has not fallen on this gentleman, but a member who appears to be quite deficient in the qualifications one would expect to find in a Minister.

Khan Bahadur D B. Cooper, of Satara, whose appointment is announced professes the kind of politics that one would expect in an ex-Abkari contractor, and is believed to be a 'persona grata' with the Non-Brahmins, which is, presumably, why the selection has been made.

As a speaker, the less said about the Khan Bahadur the better, but like other Ministers, he will, no doubt, be able to get on with manuscript eloquence.

ELDERS WILL NOT HAVE IT.

It is notorious that India's membership of the League of Nations is more in British interests than Indian, Britain getting an additional vote at India's expense.

The country will, therefore, wholeheartedly endorse the resolution of which notice has been given in the Council of State, that India should withdraw from the League.

Despite the weak condition of the League Indians would perhaps be willing to stick to it, if only the so-called Indian delegations to it were really representative of the country.

As things are, the people have to pay heavily for what is to them a luxury and a show.

But the resolution has little chance of being adopted by a body like the Council of State, which is as little representative as are the delegations.

Moreover, what is easier than to hold out hopes to influential elders of trips to Geneva at public expense?

WANTED EXPLANATION.

There has been undue delay in the negotiations with Japan and the matter calls for some statement from the Government of India.

The negotiations went on well enough till the pact was made by the Lancashire Delegation with the Bombay Millowners. It was before this pact that the Japanese Delegation accepted the principle of linking their quota of piece-goods with the quota of Indian cotton; and even the details about the two quotas were said to be nearing a settlement.

But, since that pact, there have been no end of hitches in determining the quotas. In all probability Japan resents undue preference to Lancashire; and the latter's interests, more than Indian, may be delaying the negotiations.

In any case the Government of India owe an explanatory communique on the subject.

WELCOME EFFORTS.

We cordially welcome the attempts of Labour leaders like Messrs. Mirajkar and Joglekar, the Meerut Conspiracy prisoners, recently released from jail, to compose the differences in the Bombay Labour ranks.

These attempts are most opportune at a time when through disunion and other causes the condition of local workmen has become extremely weak, and is, therefore, most likely to be exploited.

Already the tendency to cut down wages is very disquieting. And if the Government should join the Bombay millowners in their intrigues to give further concessions to Lancashire, the weaker mills in the City will be in a sad plight and the condition of their workmen most precarious.

At a time like this, it is essential for the City workmen to be thoroughly united and organised.

The difficulties that now stand in the way of unity are for the most part personal differences among certain labour leaders. But these differences must be composed, or they will irretrievably ruin the interests of the workmen.

Readers' Views

RESTORING CONGRESS DEMOCRACY

From K. F. Nariman.

Your editorial remarks in to-day's issue that "Mr. Nariman is not taking active steps either to call a meeting of A. I. C. C. or of the Congress leaders to canvass opinion" and further ..... "why should not Mr. Nariman take the first step in the matter?" are again rather hasty and premature. I wish to assure all Congresssmen, impatient of the present state of affairs, that I am doing all that is humanly possible to carry out the object stated in my previous statement. It is not necessary to publish in details at this stage, all the steps hitherto taken or contemplated. The problem is much more difficult and complex than I had anticipated and you must also appreciate the great handicap and difficulties under which I have to labour; without an organisation.

I have to plod along in the face of great obstacles. I have already taken the initiative in the matter and am communicating with leaders and members and attempting to consolidate and canvass Congress opinion. But a task like this, cannot be expedited or completed successfully single-handed, without active assistance and co-operation from friends and colleagues of the same view.

Pandit Jawaharlal's letter complaining of the delay and blaming the other party, is rather surprising; he knows the inevitable cause of the present delay, due to certain circumstances beyond the control of both of us. It naturally takes a little time to gather and consolidate forces that have been long disrupted and scattered about. There is a great need for wide publicity and propaganda to create the necessary atmosphere and pro-A. I. C. C. mentality and with that object I propose to publish shortly my first political pamphlet on the subject.

You will agree that a responsible undertaking like this should not be hurried through in a slipshod manner. A little delay would not matter provided, that in the meantime matters are kept moving, so that in the end the desired object, of restoring both the Congress and Democracy, is achieved.

Pandit Jawaharlal And Hindu Mahasabha

From G. B. M.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's recent attack on Hindu Mahasabha in his address at the Benares Hindu University has evoked much criticism in public as well as in private. But it is to be noted with great pleasure that the view-point that Panditji has adopted in criticising the organisation is the only correct view-point that a genuine lover of National Independence can adopt. If he puts other organisations, that are now sailing under false colours, to a similar test, he will find that Hindu Mahasabha is not alone in deserving such condemnation, for its "anti-national, pro-capitalist and beggarly attitude.

But Hindu Mahasabha deserves to be condemned more because it pretends to represent the majority community in its policy of betraying the struggle for national freedom. There is no denying the fact that Hindu Mahasabha is mainly supported by big Hindu Zamindars and Princes and its slogan is 'Hindusthan for Hindus.' Muslim League and such other organisations that are responsible for bringing communalism in nation's politics, are equally condemnable; but their existence is no excuse why Hindu Mahasabha should not be attacked. Since our goal is the attinment of national independence in the interests of the masses, it is more necessary to emphasise that mass-interests do not allow the existance of any communal and sectarian organisations in our midst. The exploited does not know any other class except his class of the exploited and his enemy's class of the exploiters.

It is high time that the particular view-point of Panditji were adopted by all sincere Congressmen and Congress are purged of all communalists from among its ranks.

Physical Culture In West Khandesh

Our Amraoti Correspondent writes:—

"The news published by me in the "Chronicle" that Dr. Kokardekar of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal of Amraoti has submitted a scheme to the West Khandesh District School Board for physical Education of the School boys has been contradicted by the Chairman of the said Board in your issue of the 18th instant. I brought this contradiction to the notice of Dr. Kokardekar who showed me the correspondence that took place between him and the said School Board of Dhulia. I am satisfied with what I have seen and I still maintain that the W. Khandesh District School Board of Dhulia did demand a scheme of Physical education from Dr. Kokardekar who is in possession of the copy of the Scheme."

ENTHUSIASM FOR UNITY

From H. K. Hales, M.P.

Under the heading "Frankly Speaking" you say, "Will anybody move". Yes Sir, we are all moving but some of it is possibly not as yet recognized by the general public of India. It has been too generally accepted as a fact that nothing could bridge the gulf between Moslem and Hindu. I have a faith within, me which removes mountains, and hasten to inform you that the self-imposed task which I have set myself, although without any authority from Government circles but simply as a private Member of the House of Commons, has brought about results which have exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that in response to my conversations and letters to such leaders as Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and other leaders, all with one accord express their appreciation of my efforts and assure me of their hearty co-operation. In addition to this I have been simply overwhelmed with correspondence emanating from all parts of the country and if anything was necessary to spur me on to further efforts this wonderful consensus of opinion as to the need for a closer co-operation, not only between England and India but among the Indian themselves, has given me courage to persist.

Although I had only intended remaining in India for a few months, at the request of various leaders, I am prolonging my stay if necessary until next January when it is hoped a conference of the Indian leaders will take place and I am looking forward to return to England to place before the British Cabinet and House of Commons the real views of the masses of the Indian people whch, I feel sure, will make material differences to the welfare and prosperity of India and bring about at last the consummation so greatly to be desired by a happy and contended country.

I shall send you copies of the correspondence which I feel sure will interest your readers very much indeed.

'Hitler Of Railway Workers'

From R. S. Rukar.

The proceedings of the A. I. R. F. regarding the affiliation of the G. I. P. Railway Worker's Union are a shocking revelation to me. On th 5th of November 1933, the special convention of the A. I. R. F. is reported to have passed a "unanimous" resolution affiliating the G. I. P. Railway Worker's Union to the A. I. R. F. This resolution was passed after a through discussion of the whole question and it was unanimously passed.

On the 6th of November Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who was absent on the first day appeared on the scene and further opened the question for discussion. Under what procedure and law this great leader of the Railway Workers, and opponent of all class struggles, adopted this procedure. I fail to understand especially when he himself had accepted the resolution on the 5th when he occupied the chair.

Obviously Mr. Mehta wanted to have a snap vote of the Federation. Not only this, but he has misrepresented facts to the meeting held on the 6th of November 1933. A careful perusal of the correspondence which has passed between me and the General Secretary of the Fededation, would convince any impartial person that the G. I. P. Railway Worker's Union has satisfied all the conditions for affiliation to the A. I. R. F.

I am very sorry that the members present in the adjourned meeting should have been a party to this highhanded and autocratic action of the President. I know it thoroughly well that neither Mr. Zulmirama nor I myself are persona grata, with Mr. Jamnadas. But the question is not a personal one. The real question is who controlls and guides the A I R F Is it a Worker's Organization to be run by them in their own interest or is it going to be a one man show.

I congratulate any friend Mr. Kalappa for the bold stand which he has taken against the autocracy of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

I am quite hopeful that Mr. Kalappa will be able to persuade his other colleagues to see the injustice they have done to their brothers on the G I P Railway and once more open the way for a united front to the Capitalist offensive started against the Railway Workers all over India.

LONDON LETTER

FASCISM OR MARXISM IN BRITAIN?

MacDonald Quick-Change Artist: Afghan Imbroglio: British "Freedom Of Speech" Advance Fascism: Drive Against Communism: Asiatic Seamen

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, November 11.
(By Air Mail).

The reopening of Parliament on Tuesday last was a true reflection of the muddled and confused politics in the West. The numerous by-elections in the country, even though technically successful for the Government candidates, are adding to this feeling of insecurity and uneasiness. They feel quite strong for the day but they are doubtful about the moral. Mr. MacDonald, of course, has been a renowned juggler all his life and from the earliest days of the rise of the Labour Party as a parliamentary force he has proved himself to be a master in the art of keeping himself afloat. He is now trying to manoeuvre for a new party. This party will be a new party but its leadership will be in the hands of the same old MacDonald.

PREMIER'S NEW BID

He sees the solid phalanx of Tory opposition against him is splitting into small groups. On the India policy, there are now three different groups amongst the Tories, on Disarmament policy, there is a strong faction to advocate heavy armaments. Mr. MacDonald thinks it is his chance to open a new gate with a sign board on the "The National Party" in which many disgruntled Tories would walk in to give expression to their disagreement with other Tories. Mr. Baldwin's personality can also be used by MacDonald to draw not only a large number of Tories and a substantial portion of Tory funds to his new party.

The Liberals would find the new Party the only hope for their political activity, except some who may not openly go over to the right wing of the Labour Party. Thus MacDonald is still hoping that out of the present confused state of European politics and consequent dissensions among the Tories, a big group can be carved for his new National Party. Who knows that he may not succeed? Any rate this is his last chance to save his political life and his friends expect that he will take every risk and try before long.

AMANULLAH AND NADIRSHAH

Whilst the temporary lull in the Palestine situation has given relief to imperialist circles in London that there would be no widespread Moslem agitation against Britain, the assassination of King Nadir Shah in Kabul has again created a mild alarm. It is understood among the political intelligentsia here that the feud between Nadir Shah and Amanullah was not purely a dynastic one, but that it was the deeper antagonism of the Afghan race, as between a pro-British and anti-British section. Some of the newspapers have asserted that the present assassination of the Amir in Kabul was the studied act of some highly placed agents of the Ex-King and it may not take long to turn such a prejudice into an open demand for holding Amanullah even now responsible for many events in Afghanistan. It is somewhat of a puzzle as to why so far no news has come forth as to the manner and circumstances of the assassination and the person who committed the crime. Some people wonder here if this may be due to a wish on the part of the Afghan authorities to give a particular colour to the news and motive of the assassin after consulting their shrewd Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, who are reported to be away from Kabul.

"FREEDOM OF SPEECH."

The suppression of free speech in different parts of Great Britain is gradually becoming more extensive. Some people assert that this is the mild British expression of the spirit of Fascism. Labour Exhanges, where thousands of unemployed workers gather two or three times a week had become favourite spots for open air meetings. But these have been almost all prohibited by the police order in each locality. In many parts of Scotland, South Wales, the Midlands and the London Districts, processions and outdoor meetings have been banned and such bans are increasing. In South Wales, the police had an aeroplane flight in order to convince themselves that prohibited meetings were not held in any side street. Prosecutions for "seditiousf" speeches, especially against Communists, are becoming more frequent. Curiously enough, this watchfulness of the Government to replace dangerous thoughts and speeches amongst the working class has infested University authorities in many towns, most vigorously in Oxford. It is perfectly obvious that once the economic impoverishment of the working class and the lower middle class has been completed, its effects begin to operate upon the middle class.

BRITISH FASCISM

Some of the students who are given to serious thinking are forming themselves into Marxian groups and are making up their minds to join their fortunes with the working class and even to unite with them in a revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of Capitalism and Imperialism. This is only a small fraction in almost all the leading universities in Great Britain. On the contrary, there is a large number of students who come to the conclusion that all troubles in the country are mainly due to the "greed and unpatriotic" demands of the working class. This type of youth is drifting rapidly towards Fascism. Of course the University authorities are more startled by the growth of anti-imperialist sentiment among the undergraduates. Curiously enough this sentiment has got deeply rooted and made itself well-known in the aristocratic university of Oxford and not in the new universities, such as Manchester, Nottingham or Birmingham, where sons of toilers are finding their way.

OCTOBER CLUB MOVEMENT

Oxford has been the breeding ground of Empire rulers. Oxford has provided officers for the fighting forces and civilian chiefs for Colonial services. In this Oxford a small band of students openly denounce the idea of "fighting for the King and the country," as it realises that it is only a pretence to make a young man fight for somebody's capitalist interest. The Officers' Training Corps, which was once a matter of pride and ambition of almost every undergraduate, has become the object of derision and even severe criticism at the hands of the Marxian Group. Meetings and discussions against war, imperialism and capitalist civilisation have been carried out with greater fervour than for mere academic interest. The spearhead of all these new activities has been the October Club of Oxford. The name of the Club, I understand, is a silent reminder of the Bolshevik Revolution of 7th November, 1917, which according to the Old Russian calendar was in October 1917.

The anti-war meetings began to be serious and businesslike. They began to challenge not only the prestige of the University Officers' Training Corps but even their place in any really civilised society. Several of such meetings have been banned and subsequently students have been individually prohibited from attending any such "Communist" meetings called by other bodies in the city of Oxford. Unfortunately for the authorities the result has not been satisfactory or effective. They have, therefore, now declared open war on Oxford undergraduates by demanding the disbandment of the October Club. It remains to be seen if such prohibitions will close Marxism in Universities, or make it more attractive as a great organisation for the University undergraduates.

COLOUR PREJUDICE.

Talking of imperialist problems, another big issue may soon be brought into public arena in which some of the Indian organisations, such as the Indian Merchants Chamber in London, may have to play a great part. There are some very unpleasant stories of colour differentiation in the treatment of Asiatic and African seamen, who are temporarily or for a long time unemployed. Several public bodies in Swansea, Bristol, New Port and Cardiff seem to take the idea into their heads that these human beings need no food or home, even though by law, as British subjects, they are entitled to legitimate relief. The whole position is undergoing careful review by certain friends and may soon be taken up seriously. When the Britisher sings glories of the Empire he realises and confesses that Britain's mighty wealth and power are due to Colonial Empire. Yet some British officials seem to think that these Colonial unemployed are not entitled to participation in the Empire wealth on the same legal basis as white unemployed workers.

YENKAPPA BURUD, the Kolhapur champion, who defeated Nizam Pailwan of the Punjab, a pupil of Gama, in a wrestling bout at the Poibawdi maidan on Sunday evening.

NOVEMBER HANDICAP CALLOVER

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The following is callover for November Handicap:—

100 to 16 Free Fare (Taken and Offered)

100 to 0 Mandritsara (offered and 12 to 1 taken).

100 to 8 Denbigh (taken and offered.)

100 to 7 years Dream (offered 15 to 1 taken.

100 to 7 Leighon. (offered).

100 to 6 Solomons Seal (offered and 18 to 1 taken).

20 to 1 Barrage (Taken and Offered).

25 to 1 Andrea (offered and 33 to 1 Taken).

28 to 1 Witch Doctor (offered and 33 to 1 taken).

33 to 1 Latoi (offered and 40 to 1 taken.

40 to 1 Air Captain (Taken and Offered.)

50 to 1 St. Boswells (Offered 66 to 1 taken).

SCRATCHINGS.

Brumby was scratched at 11/45 a. m and Sir Joshua Reynolds at 126 p m. to-day.—Reuters Special

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

(Continued from page 6)

the market. But now the Federal Reserve Banks as financial agents and treasurers to the Government by compensatory action prevent the demoralising effect on the market of the collection and disbursement of revenues and other financial transactions on Government account.

HOW IT WORKS.

The Federal Reserve System comprises of The Federal Reserve Board at Washington, 12 Federal Reserve Banks, 24 branches and two agencies. To these may be added, the Federal Advisory Council, the Open Market Committee. The Annual Conference of Chairmen and Governors of Reserve Banks and finally the member banks.

The Federal Reserve Board consists of six members appointed by the President of the U.S.A. and two of his own political family namely, the Secretary of the Treasury (i.e., the Chancellor of the Exchequor) and the Controller of Currency. The Reserve Bank rates are subject to the "review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board." It controls the policy of the Open Market Committee; supervises the issue of Federal Reserve Notes is responsible for the general supervision of the system, statistical record and analysis; and manages the clearing House.

QUASI-PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Banks consists of nine members each, three appointed by the Federal Reserve Board, and six elected by the mmber banks which are their share-holders. The Federal Reserve Banks are theirs quasi-public institutions. But in all important matters of policy they are guided by the Federal Reserve Board which is a Government body.

The Federal Advisory Council has 12 members, elected by the Reserve Banks one each, from among bankers and businessmen of national reputation. The Council meets at least four times a year at Washington and discusses with the Federal Reserve Board important problems of policy. The Annual Conference of chairman and Governors is also meant as a further means for the co-ordination of Federal Reserve policy.

SPECIAL FACILITIES.

Member banks of the Federal Reserve System consist of, the National Banks which are members by compulsion, and such of the State Banks as have joined the system voluntarily. They comprise 40 per cent of the banks in the U.S.A. but account for over 60 p.c. of the country's banking resources. Membership involves contribution to the capital of the Reserve Bank, maintenance of a proportion of its reserves with its and examination of its affairs by by the officers of the Federal Reserve Board. In return they enjoy the privilege of association with the Federal Reserve System and special facilities of rediscount, clearance and collection of cheques and bills.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR SERIOUSLY ILL

LONDON, Nov 20.

The Great musician Sir Edward Elgar is seriously ill at Worcester.—Reuters Special.

STOP PRESS

SPANISH ELECTIONS.

MADRID, Nov. 20.

While no official figures of the result of elections, have yet been issued it is estimated that the anti-Marxist coalition (90 per cent of whom are Monarchists) have obtained 175 seats in the Cortes, Radicals (Democratic Right and Pro-Republicans led by Lerroux) 110, Socialists 75, Esquerra party of Barcelona 45.

The remainder has been divided among many minor parties.

The above figures are based on the assumption that a second ballot will be unnecessary. The authorities declare that a fresh poll will have to be taken in some 30 provinces but many believe that this statement is merely intended to gain time as the Government is seriously alarmed at the tremendous victory of Right.

The Cabinet met this morning and, it is believed, discussed the question a maintaining order in view of the rumours that Socialists are preparing for a revolutionary general strike.—Reuter's Special.

FUTURE OF ADEN.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The future constitution of Aden is the subject of a memorandum which has been submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Indian reforms by Sir Phiroze Sethna, who affirms that the unanimity of the Indian Legislature in opposing the complete transfer of Aden to Colonial Office represents the opinion of whole India. Sir S. Hoare in a memorandum on the same subject emphasises the anomalous position that would arise if the settlement became a part of the semi-autonomous Indian Federation while a re-transfer of the military control to India is ruled by the requirements of the Imperial defence. Sir S. Hoare opines that the conditions for the transfer mentioned in the Government's statement of June 19 ought to meet the reasonable Indian apprehensions and explains the effect of the conditions with a view to removing the misunderstandings. He adds that the additional assurance that the Indian British subjects will be allowed to enter Aden on precisely the same conditions as other British subjects. Sir S. Hoare at the outset emphasises that the memorandum is submitted for consideration but the recommendations which the committee may make cannot be compromised by anything in the memorandum.—Reuter's Special.

CAR DASHES AGAINST TREE

English Nurse Killed In Serious Motor Smash Near Lucknow

2 OFFICERS INJURED

Deceased Who Was Driving Stated To Have Lost Control In Attempt To Save Pedestrian

LUCKNOW Nov. 20.

Miss Dorothy Cuthbert, an English nurse belonging to the Military Hospital nursing staff, was killed and Captain R. A. Bennett, R. A. M. C. and Lieut. W R M Drew, R A M C were seriously injured last evening in a motor accident on the Fyzabad Road about 40 miles from Lucknow.

It is understood that Miss Dorothy Cuthbert, Capt. Bennett and Lieut. Drew were proceeding to Fyzabad in a car which, it is stated, was driven by Miss Cuthbert. In attempting to avoid a pedestrian, she lost control of the car which dashed against a tree with the result that Miss Cuthbert died soon after having sustained serious injuries.

Captain Bennett is stated to have sustained concussion of brain and is being treated at the British Military Hospital, while Lieut Drew has also been badly injured.

On receipt of information Captain Ross immediately rushed to their aid.

No further details are available at present.—A. P

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS

(Continued from page 1)

es of the Legislative Department. As President he was just and impartial and as a public man, a staunch nationalist, a prominent Congressman and an ardent patriot. His thoughts, while dying in a foreign land were about the independence of his country.

GIFTED PARLIAMENTARIAN

Sir Leslie Hudson, the leader of the European group, associated himself with all that had been said by the previous speakers and with the universal expression of regret expressed in the House and outside. Mr. Patel had shown uniform courtsey and kindness to the European group and when he succeeded such a gifted man as Sir Frederick White, Mr. Patel showed that he was a parliamentarian of no mean order. Mr. Patel's record showed how he proved his promise of belonging to no party when in the chair.

SPEAKER'S TRIBUTE.

The President, Sir Shanmukham Chetty, said that the grief to him on this occasion was personal. As one who had worked in close association with Mr. Patel in the Swaraj Farty, Sir S. Chetty said, Mr. Patel was a great friend of his. Behind the stern exterior there was a sense of humour which made him human athough this trait of Mr. Patel's was not known to the world at large. Great as Mr. Patel's work had been as an humble servant of the motherland his work as the President would shine as that of the greatest of Presidents of the Assembly. Mr. Patel had no misconception in his mind as to what was expected of him when he was elected to the Assembly Chair. Throughout his work both inside the House and outside it, Mr. Patel's great desire was to prove the capacity of Indians to shoulder their responsibilities. And in all his rulings Mr. Patel maintained independence and dignity of the Chair and the House. It was true that some of his rulings were hotly resented by a certain section, but reading them in the calm light of reason one would realise that in every one of those rulings Mr. Patel strove his utmost to confine himself within the four corners of the constitution and rules and Standing orders of the House. On not a single occasion was he actuated by partiality to the political party to which he belonged.

MASTER OF DETAILS.

In public life Mr. Patel was a great and successful fighter. He had indomitable capacity for hard work and mastery over details which all could emulate. While it was for the future historian to sit in judgment over Mr. Patel, they as contemporaries could easily give him an eminent place among the greatest sons of India.

The Chair before adjourning the sitting promised to convey to Mr. Patel's brother their deep sense of sorrow at the loss sustained.

The House meets to-morrow.—A. P.

HEWETT ENGINEERING COLLEGE MANAGEMENT

(From A Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW CHAUK, Nov. 20.

The Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow is now under the management of a society registered under the Government Act 21 of 1860.

MAYOR RULES KARANJIA'S MOTION OUT OF ORDER

Says, Corporation Had Distinctly Represented To In-coming Governor In Address To Expedite Legislation Regarding Passenger-Tax

A novel proposition was moved by Mr. B. N. Karanjia, in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday but it was nipped in the bud on a point of order before any further discussion could take place over it.

Mr. Karanjia moved:—"That His Worship the Mayor be requested to inform Government that while the Corporation reiterate their demand for additional sources of income to meet the deficit in the Improvement Trust Account, they would be willing if Government were to give up the proposal to levy the Passenger Tax in view of the strong protests received from interested parties and substitute therefor some other source yielding a like amount."

POINT OF ORDER

The Municipal Commissioner raised a point of order that in the Municipal Corporation address to be presented to the incoming Governor, after a few days, the corporation have made a representation requesting him to expedite the legislation to levy the Passenger Tax. If the corporation now changed their mind and sent another representation to the government to impose another tax instead of the Passenger Tax, they would stultify themselves.

POLL TAX

Mr. Karanjia however maintained that the public considered the Passenger Tax as Poll Tax and it was better to have another kind of tax. The Mayor, however, ruled the proposition out of order stating that corporation had distinctly represented to the Governor in the address to expedite the legislation regarding the Passenger Tax and they could not now with the same breath ask for another kind of tax.

CITY HAWKERS

The corporation agreed to the following resolution of Mr. K. H. Goregaonker: "That the Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of taking early steps for announcing in an efficient manner as will give wide publicity to the areas now marked out for hawkers in the City and also as to the class of hawkers that would be permitted to roam outside these areas, with a view to get the hawkers localised as early as possible and to prevent their unnecessary harassment outside these areas due to their ignorance of the above regulation."

The corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL DEAD

Famous Writer And Politician Passes Away

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The death has occurred of the famous literateur and statesman Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C.—Reuter's Special.

(Augustine Birrell, son of a nonconformist Minister, who was born in 1850 was one of the most prominent men of his time in literature and politics. As a lawyer he had a good practice at the Bar and in 1893 became a K.C. But it was as a literary critic with an unusual vein of wit and an original style that he first became famous with his volume of essays "Obiter Dicta" published in 1884. This was followed by "More Obiter Dicta" in 1887 and "Res Judicata" in 1892 and other volumes, all of which maintained the high intellectual level of the first publication.

He entered the House of Commons in 1889 as a Liberal and soon made his mark as one of the witiest speakers of his time, a new word "Birrelling" having been carried to describe his pointed and often biting humour. In 1907 he became Chief Secretary for Ireland in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's first Ministry, an office which he retained until the outbreak of the Easter Rebellion in 1916 when he resigned. His conduct of the Irish Administration during those years was the subject of bitter criticism by the Opposition. He was responsible for the famous Third Home Rule Bill, but in its later stages in the House of Commons Mr. Asquith took the reigns from his hands. He took neither the Sinn Fein Movement nor the Ulster "Rebellion" very seriously and when the rebellion burst in 1916 he was one of the most abused men in England. In 1919 he retired from Parliament and resumed his literary work.)

CLEAR LEAD FOR UNIONISTS

Keen Contest In Northern Ireland General Elections

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The nominations for the Northern Ireland General Election today show hitherto 27 Unionists 6 Nationalists have been elected unopposed. Contests will take place on Nov. 30 in the 19 constituencies, including 8 in Belfast, in 4 of which there are only Unionists candidates.

The state of parties at the dissolution was Unionists 37, Nationalists 4, Independents 3, Labour 1. —Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lieut: D. J. A. Beber Percy and Mr. and Mrs. V F Noel Paton lunched at Government House, Bombay.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombap and Lady Sykes attended on a Farewell Party given by the Muslim Committee of Bombay at the Willingdon Sports Club.

FINGLETON IN FORM

Richards Eleven Score 491 For Eight In Testimonial Match

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
MELBOURNT. Nov. 20.

nI the Testimonial match Fingleton returned to form. He played a sound innings and scored 105 runs in 243 minutes including three fours.

In his partnership with Rigg he added a century in 110 minutes for the third wicket.

Rigg gave good display scoring all round the wicket. His 94 was made in 203 minutes.

Obrien and Barnett, two left-handers contributed 90 and 60 respectively.

At the close, Richardsons Eleven had made 491 for 8.

Woodfull has not yet batted.

M. C. C. TEAM AGAINST VICEROY'S XI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

The following is the composition of the M. C. C. team which will play against the Viceroy's eleven to-morrow.

D. R. Jardine (Captain).
C. F. Walters.
B. H. Valentine.
J. H. Human.
H. Elliot.
H. Verity.
M. S. Nichols.
C. F. Barnett.
A. Mitchell.
James Langridge.
L. Townsend.—A.P.

FULL SUPPORT FOR TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR. Nov. 20.

After a heated debete lasting nearly an hour the District Bar Association Nagpur, carried this afternoon a resolution whole heartedly supporting Mr. Ranga Iver's Temple entry bill introducel in the Assembly resolution which was moved by Mr. Fulay, Labour M. L. C. supported by Mr. Dhawle and carried by 42 votes to 29.

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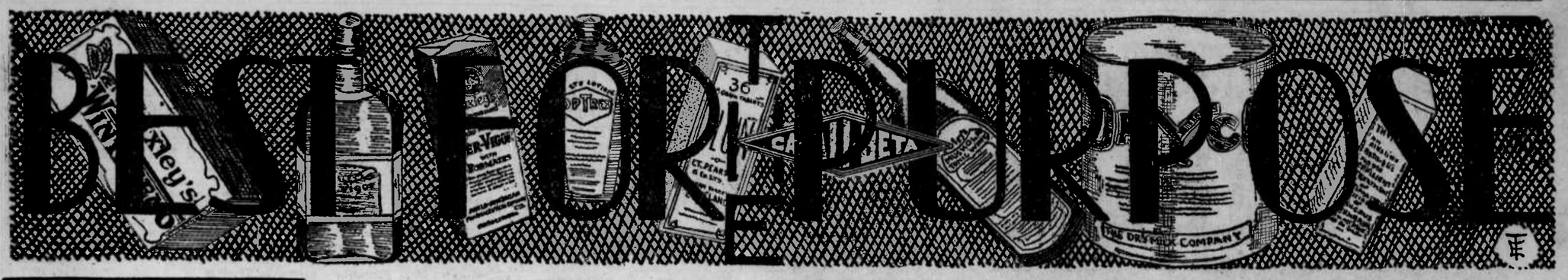

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THE DRY FORM OF MILK.
SUITABLE FOR INFANTS, THE SICK AND CONVALESCENTS,
Healthy, Strengthening, Tasty.
Dryco saves children from
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ALWAYS USE
ATOMIDINE
The Sure remedy for
PYORRHOEA
AMERICAN PRODUCTS CO., LTD.,
Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

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HUXLEY'S
NER-VIGOR
THE TONIC WITH A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
NOBLE HUXLEY & CO., LTD.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

(6)
The Special Aspirin for the Tropics
CAFIASPIRIN
Safe and Effective

(7)
POYSHA
A positive safeguard against
PLAGUE, MALARIA & TYPHOID, ETC.
Kills Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, etc.
POY BROTHERS
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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THERE IS NOTHING SO COOLING AND REFRESHING AS
AROMATIC EAU DE COLOGNE
Manufactured by
GODREJ JOSHI & Co.
Colaba, Bombay.

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EYE LOTION
A New Medical Prescription for DAILY OCULAR HYGIENE
It improves the sight and delays the need for glasses.
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ZENITH WATCHES
Acknowledged Supreme the World over.
Favre-Leuba & Co. Ltd.
Hornby Road, Bombay. Branch at Calcutta.

1st PRIZE Rs. 500 | 2nd PRIZE Rs. 200 | 3rd PRIZE Rs. 100
AND Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES

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Once again we present to our numerous readers something that is unique in the way of Competitions. Simplicity is once again the Key-note and no difficulty should be experienced in taking off a substantial prize.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

You will note that there are twenty advertisements and twenty illustrations—a picture for each advertisement. Read all the advts. carefully and pick out the pictures to which you consider they apply. For instance, Advt. No. 1 is for the very essential TELEPHONE. There is only one picture which can apply to this, namely No. 17. Fairly simple? Well, work out the remaining, and let us post you your cheque.

RULES

1. After you have selected the proper pictures for their respective Advts., enter only the No. of the advt. against the No. of the picture as shown in the Entry Coupon.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
BOMBAY.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 22nd November, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit. No entry will be accepted except our printed entry form.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 30th November, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Picture	No. of Advt.	No. of Picture	No. of Advt.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	1
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....

(11) GLYCO — THYMOLINE
An Alkaline Antiseptic for the EFFICIENT TREATMENT of Inflamatory conditions of MUCUS MEMBRANE in all parts of the body
For soar throat & cold.
Obtainable from all Chemists

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THE SURE REMEDY FOR ALL ACHES & PAINS.
Obtainable Everywhere.
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(13)
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BEST
FOR
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(14)
ZENITH DRAKSHASAVA
A Pleasant and Healthful Tonic
Excellent for constipation, improves Appetite, restores lost vigour.
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(15)
FOR A GOOD
A RELIABLE
A BEAUTIFUL **WATCH**
INSIST ON
SPENCER
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(16)
"R" RUM
THE BEST FOR HEALTH AND VIGOR.
It helps digestion and strengthens Chest and lungs
TRY A BOTTLE TO-DAY

(17)
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BEST
FOR
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BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAY CO., LTD.,
Electric House, Colaba, Bombay.

(18)
THEY ALL DRINK
DUKE'S
AERATED WATERS,
They are the Best procurable.

(19)
PHYLLOSAN
Best for retaining Youth & Vitality
THE MOST POPULAR TONIC FOR THE TROPICS.
Keeps Down the Blood Pressure.
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(20)
THE SPENCER WATCH
FULFILLS ALL PURPOSES AND ALSO ENTITLES YOU TO JOIN IN WINNING A GIGANTIC CASH PRIZE
The best purpose of all.
SPENCER WATCH CO.,
Fort Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

The Special Aspirin for the Tropics
'CAFIASPIRIN'
Safe and Effective
BAYER
'CAFIASPIRIN'

Jawaharlal Replies To His Critics

"I Prefer Freedom With Violence, To Subjection With Non-Violence"

(BY JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.)

I.

My articles entitled "Whither India?" have had a mixed welcome. But they have amply justified the labour spent on them for they have directed the public mind to certain basic problems which are seldom considered in India, and have perhaps made some people think on novel lines. There have been two types of criticisms: the left criticism which accepted the main line of thought but said that it did not go far enough, and the right criticism which attacked the very premises of my argument and rejected with anger my conclusions. On both sides the personal element was brought in and my seeming contradictions and weaknesses were pointed out.

GROWN MENTALLY.

I had attempted to deal with the problem as impersonally and objectively as it was possible for me and I had hoped that it would be so considered. Personalities count in politics but they should not intrude themselves when world problems and world forces are analysed and a meaning is sought to be drawn from them. It is therefore desirable that my many failings and deficiencies might be forgotten for a while for they do not affect these problems. Personally I am not conscious of any glaring inconsistencies in my ideas or activities during the last thirteen years or so but no doubt I am a partial observer. It is perfectly true that I have grown mentally during this period and many a vague idea has taken shape and many a doubt has been removed. It is also true that as an active politician, having to face day to day problems, I have sometimes had to make compromises with life and the conditions that I found existing at a particular moment. But even so I am not aware of any betrayal of the ideal that drew me or the principles I held.

I have not seen all the criticisms of my articles and even those that I have seen are too many to be dealt with here. I shall therefore confine my reply to two lengthy and anonymous criticisms—one by "G" which appeared in a number of newspapers in northern India and the other entitled "Into the Pit...." which was published by the "Pioneer". Both these deal with the problem from the extreme "right" point of view.

WHAT IS CAPITALISM?

When the word "capitalism" is used intelligently it can mean only one thing: the economic system that has developed since the Industrial Revolution which began in England a century and half ago. It means industrial capitalism. To give a recent definition (by G. D. H. Cole): capitalism means the developed system of production for profit based on private ownership of the means of production. It makes fundamentally for scarcity and not abundance, though the capitalist is often led to seek ways of cheapening individual products. For it the making of profits is the end of production, and it necessarily treats wages as a cost to be kept down as low as possible, and therefore tends to restrict mass purchasing power.

It is this system that we have to consider and not the merits of individual capitalists, some of whom are even prepared to make a big sacrifice, but with a proviso attached. I endeavoured very briefly to trace in my previous articles the growth and decline of this system and to point out that it was breaking up to-day. This process of disruption owing to economic causes has nothing to do with the goodness or otherwise of capitalists or our own wishes in the matter. If the diagnosis is correct then the disease must have a speedy and a fatal end however much some of us might desire a continuation of the present system.

NOT THE SAME.

The anonymous gentleman (or is it a lady?) from the Pit appears to think that the French Revolution and the Russian Bolshevik Revolution were the same kind of phenomena and represent an identical or similar conflict between social forces. There could be no greater error. The French Revolution was a continuation on a more thorough and far reaching scale of the English Revolution which cost Charles I his head and James II his crown, and which brought the middle classes to the seats of power. These middle class revolutions largely ended the feudal period when political power was an inherited privilege. In England the process was not as thorough as in France and hence relics of feudalism still linger in England and there are more class distinctions in England to-day than in almost any country of Europe or America. Napoleon carried on the work of the French Revolution and was instrumental in establishing the capitalist middle class regime all over western Europe.

The whole of 19th century civilization in Europe was based on the ideaology of the French Revolution. This ideology in its turn derived from the ideas of Montesquiou, Voltaire, Rousseau and the Encyclopaedists, that is to say from the period before the Industrial Revolution. This ideology, with its slogan of political liberty, equality and fraternity, became completely out of date with the growth of industrial capitalism. Political liberty brought the vote but it was gradually discovered that this was of little use when ther ewas so much economic inequality. A starving man could do little with his vote and could be easily coerced and exploited. This gave rise to new theories and ideas based on the economic relations of various groups, and socialism saw the light of day. A vague and idealistic socialism developed later into the scientific socialism of Karl Marx. The Russian Revolution was the direct product and justification of the Marxist theory—the first revolution of March 1917 being a middle class turn over, the second one in November 1917 a proletarian victory.

ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

It became evident, however, during the 19th century, that a theoreical equality before the law or the possession of a vote did not bring real equality. Economic inequality, the maldistribution of wealth, which capitalism progressively increased, made equality impossible of attainment and exploitation of man by man and group by group increased. Thinkers therefore came conclusion that economic equality should be aimed at and at the root of this was the control of the means of production by society as a whole and the severe restriction of private property.

The famous 19th century saying about "Government of the people, by the people and for the people" failed to materialise in practice because under the capitalist system the Government was neither by the people nor for the people. It was a Government by the possessing classes for their own benefit. The people, according to them, were themselves; all others were in the outer darkness. A real Government by the people and for the people can only be established when the masses hold power, that is under socialism when all the people really share in the Government and the wealth of the country.

PEOPLE EXPLOITING THEMSELVES

Fruits Of Labour

The "Pioneer" writer informs us that if the State becomes the sole capitalist then the lot of the workers will be worst of all because the State will exploit them mercilessly. This is a remarkable argument. What is the State under socialism and who benefits by the exploitation? If the people as a whole choose to exploit themselves they are perfectly welcome to do so, but even so the benefits go to them as a whole and not to selected groups or individuals.

Where will the surplus go, he further asks in an agony of apprehension? He cannot get out of the old rut of thinking along the lines of the capitalist economics of scarcity. There will be no surplus in a properly ordered and planned society and whatever is produced will go towards raising the standard of living of the people. Certainly, a man should be allowed the fruits of his labour. It is because these fruits are forcibly taken away from him under the capitalist system that we object to that system. Only under socialism will he have the full enjoyment of these fruits of his toil.

It is perfectly true that there can be no perfect freedom for an individual or nation when there is co-operation or interdependence with others. Every form of social life involves a restriction of individual freedom. But it is the merest quibbling to say that there can be no such thing as national freedom within the frame work of an international socialist federation. When a measure of national freedom is given up willingly for the purposes of international co-operation this is not usually considered as a loss of freedom for the individual or the group. Is Wales less free because it forms part of Great Britain?

CONVERSION OR STARVATION?

Coercion or conversion What is the whole principle of the State based on? And the present social system? Is not coercion and enforced conformity the very basis of both? Army, police, laws, prisons, taxes are all methods of coercion. The zamindar who realises rent and often many illegal cesses relies on coercion, not on conversion of the tenant. The factory owner who gives starvation wages does not rely on conversion. Hunger and the organised forces of the State are the coercive processes employed by both. Is a lock-out or an attempt to reduce wages a method of conversion? It is well to realise that those who belong to the favoured and possessing classes retain these positions by methods of coercion alone, and it does not lie in their mouths to talk of conversion. The principal moral argument against the present system and in favour of socialism is that the latter reduces the element of coercion and will, it is hoped, ultimately do away with it altogether.

AT PRESENT NON-VIOLENCE.

I have no doubt that coercion or pressure is necessary to bring about political and social change in India. Indeed our non-violent mass movements of the past thirteen years have been powerful weapons to exercise this pressure. Undoubtedly they convert stray individuals from the opposing group and partly weaken the resistance of that group by removing the moral justification for domination and repression. But essentially they are processes to coerce the opposing nation or group. It is perfectly true that this method of coercion is the most civilized and moral method and it avoids as far as possible the unpleasant reactions and consequences of violence. I think that it does offer a moral equivalent for violent warfare and, if civilization does not collapse, it will gradually adopt this peaceful method of settling its disputes. But it seems to me a fact that cannot be disputed or challenged that a non-violent mass struggle coerces and is meant to coerce the other party. The boycott of goods is an obvious instance.

Personally I have accepted the non-violent method because not only did it appeal to me in theory but it seemed to be peculiarly suited to present conditions in India. That belief has grown in me. But I have made it clear on many occasions that non-violence is no infallible creed with me, and although I greatly prefer it to violence, I prefer freedom with violence to subjection with non-violence. That choice does not arise for me to-day because I believe that for a long time to come our most effective methods must be non-violent. I might add that I do not look upon non-violent non-co-operation or civil disobedience as a negative and passive method, a kind of pious and static pacifism, but as an active dynamic and forceful method of enforcing the mass will.

INDUSTRIALISATION WANTED.

There is one other subject on which I should like to touch and that is khaddar. I believe in industrialization and the big machine and I should like to see factories spring up all over India. I want to increase the wealth of India and the standards of living of the Indian people and it seems to me that this can only be done by the application of science to industry resulting in large-scale industrialization. Quite apart from my own desires, I think that present day conditions are bound to result in the progressive industrialization of the country. And yet I support handspinning and khaddar under existing conditions in India. For me this has to-day an economic, a political and a social value. It fits in with the present peasant structure, brings them some relief and makes them self-reliant.

It helps to bring us into touch with the peasant masses and to organize them to some extent. It is an effective political weapon in that it helps in the boycott of foreign cloth, and at the same time it acts as some check on the Indian mills preventing them from raising their prices too much. During the Great War foreign imports of cloth fell greatly and there was cloth famine. Indian millowners made vast profits by raising their prices and exploiting this more or less protected market. They will no doubt exploit every such opportunity.

But khaddar can now fill the gap during times of crisis and prevent this exploitation to a large extent. There can be no doubt that khaddar has justified itself in some ways. At the same time it is equally true that it is an out-of-date form of production and it will not be possible, through it, to increase the wealth of the country greatly or raise the standard of living of the masses. Therefore I think that the big machine must come and I am sure that khaddar will not prevent its coming. It may be that the big machine itself gets decentralised to a large extent in the course of the next few years The enormous growth in the use of electric power has revolutionised world industry during the last thirty years and it will no doubt revolutionise it still further.

VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY"

Thana Sessions Judge Acquits Bhiwandi Hindus

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 20.

The sessions trial of Dagadu Bala and four others, all Hindus of Bhiwandi, who stood charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Babu Dhobi, concluded on Saturday afternoon.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty of the charge brought against the accused.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Mr. D S. Oka, accepting the jury's verdict, acquitted them.

The accused were: (1) Dagadu Bala, (2) Shankar Henorya, (3) Babu Barkya, (4) Kundulak Nana and (5) Nana Govind.

Their defence was that the incident was an outcome of a feud between the villages of Kamatghar and Narpoli in the Bhiwandi taluka.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story was that on May 10 last there was a palanquin ceremony at Kamatghar in connection with the annual Wadai Devi fair. Babu Dhobi had gone there to see a wrestling match. While he was drinking water at a well, Dagadu Bala and four others were alleged to have assaulted him with sticks. Babu who had sustained serious injuries was later removed to the Civil Hospital at Thana, where he succumbed to the injuries three days later. The accused were in the first instance charged with having caused grievous hurt, but the charge was altered after the death of Babu in the committing Magistrate's Court.

Mr. S. S. Kazi, assistant public prosecutor, appeared for the crown, while Mr. M.K. Pradhan defended the accused.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent.)

The Australian Philatelic Exhibition to celebrate the Centenary of Victoria will be held, under the auspices of all the Victorian Philatelic Bodies in the Melbourne Town Hall from November 8 to 17, 1934.

The Committee has appointed Mr. John Godinho, Burrow Street, Bombay as their Representative in India.

Those willing to participate in this Exhibition may write to him for prospectus and further Information.

MR. SASSOON ENGAGED

LONDON. (By Air Mail.)

The engagement is announced here between Mr. Siegfried Sassoon, the poet, and Miss Hester Gatety.—Reuter.

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Latest Commercial News.

ROOSEVELT CONTROLS DOLLAR FLUCTUATIONS

New York Cotton Closes 9 Points Up

LONDON GOLD PRICES EASY

3-1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loan Declines To £85

The recognition of Russia by U.S.A. Government is expected to encourage large exports of both raw and manufactured goods from America but terms of credit facilities are eagerly awaited by operators.

FLUCTUATIONS CHECKED.

Roosevelt is controlling fluctuations in dollar as the recent decline to 5.50 failed to raise commodity prices. Thus with a view to bring internal prices on the basis of dollar depreciation, fluctuations are checked but it is believed that that the decline in future will be more orderly.

Ever changing plans of the Washington administration make it impossible for professional operators to follow improvements boldly. There are no prospects of any dollar stabilisation in the near future.

LONDON MARKETS QUIET.

London markets were quiet and featureless Prices fluctuated within a narrow range for stocks and commodities as fears of renewed depreciation in dollar are killing speculative enthusiasm.

Liverpool cotton prices closed at a decline of 4 points. 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed quiet at £85. New York cotton prices closed at a rise of 9 points.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 20.

Previous Close	10.04
To-day's Opening	10.04
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing	10.13
Difference	plus .09

Broach A/M. Expectation Rs. 182.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 20.

Slight depreciation in dollar and another small rise in gold price did little to stir market up from its present lethargic inactivity and prices continued to move heavily in waters of reaction. Further developments in connection with credit facilities to Russia for purchases of cotton are awaited with keen interest by traders who seemed rather reluctant to operate freely in face of current uncertainties of Roosevelt's policy and future fate of dollar. Trading in January opened at 10.04 unchanged from previous closing and trade was moderately active with price gradually rising to 10.09 on some speculative purchases but thereafter rate stood still due to lack of support from other markets. Later the market improved and closed at a rise of 9 points.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Previous close	4.93
To-day's opening	4.90
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	4.89
Difference	—.04

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 20. (11 p.m.)

At night the local forward cotton market opened at Rs. 181/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. With steady New York opening advices there somewhat improved demand and prices gradually advanced to Rs. 182. The turnover was limited and buyers were cautious fearing renewed decline in dollar exchange.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Values at 12-15 p.m.:—

American November	4.86
American December	4.89
Egyptian November	6.53
Egyptian December	6.55

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

New York, Nov. 20.

Previous Close	5.24-3/8
To-day's Closing	5.31
Difference	plus .6-5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov. 20.

Previous close	5.27-3/4
To-day's opening	5.27
To-day's closing	5.32-1/4
Difference	+.4-1/2

FRANC RATE.

Paris, Nov. 20.

Previous close	82.65
To-day's opening	82.71
To-day's closing	83.06
Difference	+.41

EXCHANGES.

London on Bombay (1.5 27/32) 1.5 27/32.
Paris on Bombay (6.14) 6.16 5/8.
New York on Bombay (38.75) 39.12.
Berlin on Bombay (1.01) 1.01 1/4
London on Milan (61.31) 61.62.
London on Shanghai (1/3 5/16) 1.3-1/4.
London on Kobe (1.2-1/16) 1.2 3/32.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 20.

Silver—Small offerings.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Spot	18-5/16	18-3/8
Forward	18-3/8	18-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 20.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce	£6-8-2	£6-7-7

U. S. GOLD PURCHASES

265,000 Ounces

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

Government has bought 265,000 ounce domestic gold for which it has paid 7-1/2 million dollars since United States entered world gold markets in the last week of October. It is reiterated European purchases been small, confined mainly to London Paris.—Reuter.

COMMODITIES

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, Nov. 20.

Linseed Argentine opened fairly steady on Monday but in the absence of fresh enquiry prices did not maintain ground with February quoted at noon at 9.77.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Wheat market opened quiet with December 52 6/8d. March 55 7/8d. and May 57 5/8d. against last closing December 52 7/8d., March 56 1/8d. and May 57 7/8d. Showing a decline of about a quarter penny. Prices declined in the absence of buying power due to disappointing foreign advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Nov. 20.

The Chicago Wheat market opened on Monday steadier with December delivery dol. 0.88. May 0.91 1/4 and July 0.89 1/4 showing a rise over one cent. as compared with Saturday's closing prices. Prices advanced on some commission house buying influenced by slight depreciation in dollar.

CHICAGO OATS & RYE.

Chicago, Nov. 20.

Chicago Oats opened quiet on Monday with December quoted at 34 3/8 and May at 38. while rye stood at 59 7/8 for December delivery and 66 3/4 for May. Business was very quiet with hardly any important transaction.

JUTE.

London, Nov. 20.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent new crop (£14-3/8) £14-3/8 sellers.
Dundee (£16-1/4) £16-1/2.
Lightning (£14-1/4) £15.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 20.

Spot (4-1/8) 4-5/32 paid buyers.
Jan. Mar. (4-1/4) 4-7/32 paid buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 20.

Linseed Bombay (£11|5|16) £11|5|16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta (£11) £11-1|16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata (£9-1|2) £9-1|2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria (£9-9|16) £9-9|16 sellers.

TEA.

London, Nov. 20.

Indian Pekoe (0|10-3|4) unquoted.
Indian Pekoe Higher (2|1-3|4) unquoted.
Ceylon Pekoe (1) unquoted.
Ceylon Pekoe Higher (2|3-1|2) unquoted.

METALS.

London, Nov. 20.

Tin (£226-7/8) £227 7/8 firm.
Lead (£11-7/16) £11 1/4 dull.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electorlytic Copper (£33 to 34) £32½ to 33½.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 20.

Opening range:—
December (9.97) 9.95/9.93.
January (10.04) 10.04/10.04.
March (10.22) 10.21/10.20.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open to-day at unchanged prices, but the market opened quiet at a decline of 3 points on long liquidation. There was some hedge-selling which in the absence of offtake increased the opening decline by 3 points. In the afternoon there was some trade calling and the market closed at a net decline of 4 points.

London Stock Exchange

Operators Continue Cautious

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

On the Stock Exchange, despite the opening of new account the operators continued cautious, mainly owing to uncertain foreign exchanges. Cables, and wireless stocks were firmer on improvement of monthly traffic index to 72.1 compared with hundred per cent. in 1929—highest this year.

Broweries were also good otherwise most prices lost ground in the absence of fresh business.

The commodity markets were overshadowed by uncertainty, consequently they were uninteresting.

INDIAN LOANS.

London, Nov. 20.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£72-3|4) £72-3|4.
3-1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£85-1|4) £85-1|4.
3-1|2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 £1-5|8 discount.
4-1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108-1|2) £108-1|2.
4-1|2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£108-3|4) £108-3|4.
4 per cent New India 1948-53 (£102-1|2) £103.
4-1|2 per cent Indian 1958-58 (£110-1|2) £110-1|2.
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£109) £109.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£100-1|4) £100-1|4.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2-1|2 per cent Consols (£72-1|2) £73-1|2.
3-1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100-1|2) £100-1|2.
4-1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110-3|4) £110-3|4.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£100-7|8) £110-3|4.
3-1|2 per cent War Loan (£100-1|4) £100-1|4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109-3|4) £109-5|8.

LONDON OIL SHARES.

Venezula (33|9) 33|9.
Anglo-Persian (48|9) 48|9.
Burma Oil (87|6) 87|6.
Mexican Eagle (11) 11.
Shell Transport (51|3) 51|3.
Royal Dutch (£21-3|4) £21-3|4.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (18|9) 18|10-1|2.
Gula Kelampong (17|6) 17|6.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (26) 26.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydoorg (56|10-1|2) 56|3.
Burma Corporation (13|3) 13|3.
Rio Tintos (£18-1|4) £18.
East Rand Proprietory (36|6) 35|9.
Rand Mines (116|3) 115.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 20.

3 months (1-32 p.c.) 1-3-1|32 p.c.
4 months (1-1|32 p.c.) 1-1|32 p.c.
6 months (1-7|32 p.c.) 1-7|32 p.c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Nov. 20.

Opening quotations on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday were as under:—
General Motors (32-1/4) 32 1/8.
Anaconda Copper Mining (16-1/8) 15 5/8.
U. S. Steel Common (43-5/8) 43.
U. S. Steel Pref. (79 3/4) 79 3/4.

LONDON STOCKS.

London, Nov. 20.

The London Stock Exchange markets were generally very quiet and the general tone was dull. Gilt-edged securities displayed easy tendency. Industrial shares in general were quiet and prices were rather irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 20.

3-1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan opened unchanged at £85-1/4 on Monday. Later on the market ruled easy and closed at a decline of £1/4 to £85.

NEW YORK GOLD PRICE.

New York, Nov. 20.

Price of newly mined gold in New York was fixed 33.66 to-day. —Reuter's Special.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (27|3) 27|3.
Douars Tea (49|4-1|2) 49|4-1|2.
Empire of India and Ceylon (27|6) 27|6.
Barnagore (8-3|4) £8-3|4.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (Dol 11) Dol. 10-3|4.
International Holding (Dol 1-1|2) Dol. 1-5|8.
Hydro-Electric (Dol. 5-5|8) Dol. 5-1|2.
Electro Musical Industries (15|3) 15|3.
Pinchin Johnson (31) 31.
Imperial Chemical Ord. (30.7-1|2) 30|3.
Woolworth (New) Ordinary 95-1|2) 94-10 1|2.
Sweedish Match "B" (9|3) 9-10 1|2.
Dunlop Rubber (37|4-1|2) 37|3.
Uniliver Ordinary (25|9) 25X.D.
Ford Motors (22|10-1|2) 22|6.
Cables & Wireless "B" (10-1|4) 10-3|4.
British American Tobacco (110-7-1|2) 110 7-1|2.
Carreras "A" (£8) £8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (111) 111.
P. & O. S. N. Co. Def. (16|3) 16|3.
Distillers (81) 81|6.
Bradford Dyers (15|9) 15|6.
British Celanese (14) 14.
J. & P. Coats Ord. (61|6) 61|3 X.D.
Courtaulds Ord. (42|1-1|2) 42.
Fine Cotton Spinners (14) 13|9.
Vickers Ltd. Or. (8|6) 8|6.
Int. Nickel (Dol. 20-5|8) Dol. 20-7|8.
Bengal Iron & Steel Co. (4|9) 4|9.
Tata Iron & Steel (&110-1|2) £110-1|2.

RIMPLEGARS

WHO ARE RIMPLEGARS? THEY ARE THE FAMILY WHO BANKED THEIR MONEY ON THE

"THREE CORNERED MOON"

AND FORGOT ALL ABOUT DEPRESSION. YOU'LL FORGET ABOUT IT TOO WHEN YOU SEE THIS EXTRAORDINARY FAMILY

At PATHE SAT. NEXT.

THE STATE OF TRADE

COTTON—Expectation of change in the Exchange ratio is checking short sales. Undertone Easy. Buyers cautious fearing further orderly decline in dollar.

SHARES—Present quotations believed low enough. Bears are covering short sales. Tata Steels offer trading positions. Bombay Dyeings causing anxiety to shorts.

SECURITIES—Less disposition to buy.. Irregular price fluctuations with a downward trend.

SILVER—Undertone good but China reluctant to follow rise. Demand for ready poor.

GOLD—Market nervous. Prices declining. Owing to local prices above parity small imports likely if the present disparity continues. Outlook favours lower prices.

SEEDS—Wheat dull. Statistical situation easy.. Linseed expected to fluctuate irregularly. Castorseeds easy. Groundnuts quiet but steady. Sentiment Bearish.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 20.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett.		81-15
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash		82-0
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett.		97-14
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash		98-0
5 per rent 1945/55 Sett.		113-13
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash		113-14
TAX FREE.		
5 per cent 1955 Mysore		113-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore		109-10
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L		107-4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Cash		9214
4 per cent 1934/37 Cash		100-13
4 per cent 1943 Cash		100-13
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Cash		101-8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Cash		105-1
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash		105-7
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash		105-6
5 per cent 1935 Cash		104-0
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Cash		107-6
6 1/2 p. c. 1935 T B Cash		106-12
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES.)		
4 per cent B P T	1974	95-0
4 per cent H Deb.	1974	94-0
5 per cent H. Deb.	1959	106-3
per cent H. Deb.	1954	118-0
6 per cent K P T	1956	118-0
6 per cent B I T	1937	108-8

3 1/2 per cent paper opened today at Rs. 82-0-6. and improved to Rs. 81/2 but later declined to Rs. 81/15.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Java Ready	14	15	0
S. S. India	4	12	3
S. S. Nizam	4	15	6
November Shipment	4	10	0
D/M. Shipment	4	8	0
F/M. Shipment	4	8	0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 20.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4-27-1|2 and gradually rose to 5.20-7|8 with steadier tendency. In the afternoon further improvement was recorded and at the close London-New York Cross-rate was quoted 5.32-1|4.

Franc opened at 82.71 and continued to appreciate little by little to 82.84. During the later part of the day there was further improvement and closed at 83.06.

"I wish I was going to Tara Chand's, but I will be out of town. Who is he going to invite? If all are as busy as me, he will only have a small party".

He thinks he is Speaking Correct English!

Can you find his FIVE mistakes?

IF YOU were introduced to an attractive, prosperous looking man or woman who constantly made crude mistakes in grammar and pronunciation, what would you think? You could not help thinking that this person was sadly lacking in education; you would feel that he, or she, belonged to a lower social level.

And yet, unless you have made the correctness of your own speech a habit, you never can be sure that you are not unconsciously making errors which may cause others to lower their estimates of your education and refinement.

You may not make such glaring errors as "I ain't." "you was," and "between you and I," but perhaps you commit other mistakes which offend the ears of those who know, and cause them to judge you unfairly.

What Can You Do?

For many years Sherwin Cody studied the problem of creating the habit of speaking good English. He found that under old methods rules are memorized, but correct habits are not formed. Soon the rules themselves are forgotten. The new Sherwin Cody method provides, on the contrary for the formation of correct habits by constantly calling attention to the mistakes you make—and then showing you the right way, so that correct English soon becomes "second nature." Already over 70,000 people have used this method with the most marked results.

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A new booklet explaining Mr. Cody's invention is ready. If you are ever embarrassed by mistakes in grammar, spelling, punctuation, pronunciation, or if your vocabulary is limited, this new free booklet will prove a revelation to you. Send the coupon or a letter or post card for it now.

.....

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.....

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LILY BISCUIT CO.

CALCUTTA.

Mangal Das Market, Bombay 2.

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Because injections, Fasting and other remedies have failed, don't think that CURE is impossible

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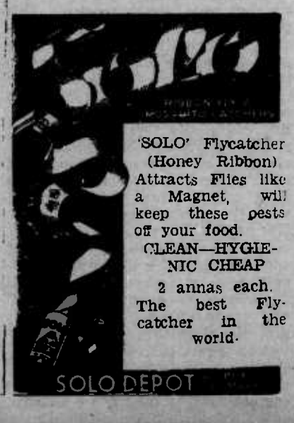

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Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

New York Cotton Market Featureless

ADMINISTRATION CONTROLS DOLLAR FLUCTUATIONS

Poor Demand From Spinners

PROFESSIONAL OPERATORS NERVOUS ON DAILY CHANGES IN POLICY

Bombay, Nov. 20.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Futures Market advanced during the early part on higher Liverpool advices, but later reacted on long liquidation and unfavourable spot demand. The recognition of Russia by U.S.A. is bound to encourage large exports from America, but owing to poor demand from American spinners there was no marked effect. Daily changes in the general policy of the Washington administration make it impossible for professional operators to enter into markets on a large scale. It is reported that President Roosevelt is attempting to control fluctuations of dollar, but ultimately further depreciation is bound to occur. At any cost, commodity prices will be raised, but recently dollar declined so rapidly that commodity prices failed to follow. Thus with a view to bring close connection at present there is some inclination to control dollar fluctuations. As a matter of fact, there will be orderly decline, giving time to commodity prices to maintain relation with dollar.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton Market opened at a decline of one pt., but soon improved by 8 points from the opening level on scattered buying influenced by higher Liverpool quotations. Later on there was some long liquidation and with unfavourable spot market, prices declined 11 points from the highest level. There was again some covering which improved prices and the market closed irregular, near months showing a loss of one to two points, while distant deliveries gained three points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 pts. at 10.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.94c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at unchanged prices with steady tone owing to easier Exchange. It was reported that recognition of Russia by America will offset decline in America. Later trade price-fixing improved prices and the market closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices remained unaltered at 5.13d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures closed at unchanged prices, but Egyptian Futures declined by 2 to 3 pts. The Alexandria Market ruled easy in the absence of any buying and closed at a decline of 3 to 22 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

The absence of selling pressure from the South and the weakness of the dollar encouraged a moderate demand. At the same time uncertainty regarding the future of the dollar and the effects of higher commodity prices on consuming demand restricted speculative buying and resulted in a rather narrowly fluctuating market.

Advance above 10 cents for near months brought out a little more better grade of cotton from the South, but the basis stood very firm. Japanese Houses, it is reported, were good buyers of spots in the Southwest. There was also fair demand from merchants but comparatively little enquiry from domestic mills.

The advance in raw cotton resulted in a better demand for goods but buyers were for the most part holding off.

Nothing definite has developed regarding the proposed 4 cents loans on option contract cotton. Meanwhile it is officially indicated that no action will be taken on option cotton to disturb the market.

RISE INEVITABLE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

The recognition of Russia by the U.S.A. and the possibility of heavy exports of cotton and textiles was offset by poor domestic demand from spinners. Although speculative activity seems to be dormant, according to the Dallas News farmers are reported to have sold over 75 per cent of their crop apart from having availed themselves largely of the Government 10 cent loan.

In view of Government's determination to restrict acreage next season to 25 million acres, it is difficult to foresee the intentions of farmers, but the Dallas News states that due to careless plough ing up of leased areas weevil infestation is abundant and unless there is a severe winter the weevil menace may be enormous next season.

On the 17th April when America went off the gold standard, the gold price was Dol. 20.67 with Cross Rate at 3.46 as against today's rate of Dol. 33.56 and 5.24-1|2 and it appears the value of the dollar has already been reduced by about 40 per cent. The flight of capital from U.S.A. estimated at about 1,000 million dollars may be hereafter balanced by the Government, but regarding the stabilisation of the dollar, the general opinion considers it impossible except with an International agreement though the equilisation fund may check rapid fluctuation. Far-sighted Bankers and economists believe before the summer sets in all nations forced by trade and their budgetary positions will be compelled to revert to the gold standard with a metallic base of silver but at a depreciated value of currency. According to the Ohio representative Druax, President Roosevelt informed him that Government is confident of raising farm prices and higher prices are inevitable next summer.

FARMERS CO-OPERATE.

The "Commerce and Finance" states:—

"Considering the weakness, which developed in most of the other speculative markets, the steadiness displayed by cotton during the past week was particularly impressive and should furnish food for thought on the part of those who will require supplies of raw cotton during the next six months. Report from leading spot centers indicate that it is becoming harder to buy actual cotton in the South. This would seem to be a natural result of the loan offer. Certainly there is little reason why any grower should voluntarily sell his cotton at the prices prevailing last week when he can borrow 10 cents per pound on it. The fact that such loans are conditioned upon a pledge to reduce acreage next year is suggested by some as likely to deter growers from taking advantage of the offer. Doubtless there are some growers who would rather not commit themselves on next year's acreage, but on the whole, the Southern cotton farmer is reported to be willing to go along with the Administration and co-operate in putting across its program which has for its objective higher prices for cotton."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York January Highest 10.12 +.07 (10-24 a.m.); Lowest 10.01 —.04 (11-49 a.m.)

Liverpool January Highest 4.95 10-1 a.m.); Lowest 4.91 (11-45 a.m.)

Messrs. Sandpchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—America endeavouring control Dollar fluctuations and succeeding to some extent but expect further decline eventually; see no likelihood stabilization present.

New York.—Indifferent demand (due to) uncertain financial situation; market acting disappointingly.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market narrow and featureless. Trade demand good. Do not think market will go much lower.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

Generally thought Roosevelt temporarily marking time as flight of capital abroad was clearly deflating world prices. But his ultimate objective still believed commodity dollar. Financial Press very pessimistic regarding ability France to remain on gold.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Stabilisation very unlikely present sooner or later expect further Dollar depreciation. Administration simply endeavouring control fluctuations. Position Franc very uncertain, no strong view.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 18.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollar.
Amer Power & Light Com.	
Amer Power & Light Pfd 6 dol	16
Amer Power & Light 5 p.c P. A.	13-1/4
Amer Forn Power Com.	
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	32
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	
Columbia Gas 6 p c Pfd. A.	
United Light & Power A	2-1/2
united Corpn.	5-1/8
American Super Power	2-5/8
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd A.	
North American	
American Tel. & Tel.	
Western Union Telg.	55-1/4
Radio Corp.	
Chesapeake & Ohio	
New York Central	35-1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23-1/2
Canadia Pacific R. R.	
Erie R. R.	15-3/4
St. Regis Paper	2-3/4
International Carners	5
Bethelehen Steel	
United States Steel	43-1/2
American Smelting	
Int. Nickel of Canada	22
Anaconda Copper Mining	15-3/4
Kennecott Copper	22-1/2
Chrysler	
General Motors	32
Hupp Automobile	3-3/4
Nash Motor	
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	
Standard Oil of N. J.	
Standard Oil of N. J.	45-3/4
Socony	16-1/4
American Ice Co.	6-7/8
Alaska Juneau	
Noranda Mines	34-7/8
Chase Bank	19
Guranty Trust	220
National City Bank	21
Sun Life of Canada	
City of New York 6 p. c. 1935	
Curtiss wright	2-3/4

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Broach A/May, opening 181 1/2; highest 182 1/4; lowest 181; closing 182 1/2.

Oomra D/J, opening 160; highest 161 1/2; lowest 160; closing 161 1/2.

Oomra March, opening 160 1/2; highest 162 1/4; lowest 160 1/2; closing 162 1/4.

Bengal D/J, opening 136 3/4; highest 138 1/4; lowest 136 3/4; closing 138 1/4.

Bengal March, opening 138; highest 140; lowest 138; closing 140.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 20th day of November 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD JUALITY VAIDAS.

April-May 1934.

(B. T.)

10-30 Rs. 182/12.
12-30 Rs. 182/-.
1-30 Rs. 182/-.
2-30 Rs. Settlement.
4-30 Rs. 181/8.
5-00 Rs. 181/4.

April-May.

Highest 183/-.
Lowest 181/4.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M. G.:—				
Bengal U.P.	144	141	138	135
Panjab	144	141	138	135
Rajputana	144	141	138	135
Oomra No. 3	166	163	160	..

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Following quiet but steady advices from New York the local market opened to-day at Rs. 182|12 for Broach A|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 182|4 on scattered long liquidation. At this level the market was dull in the absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

In view of decline in dollar and possibility of a further decline, it is believed generally that the rupee ratio will be changed to 1s. 4d. This is the only way left now to save the situation otherwise extensive imports of both raw and manufactured goods from America will result in disastrous effect. No amount of tariff will save the situation and protection by duties will fail to have the desired effect. Thus the only was left now at the disposal is to depreciate the rupee and improve the buying capacity of agriculturists and effectively check dumping of foreign goods.

Liverpool Market was due to open at unchanged prices but opened 3 points lower and was quoted 5 points down. Doller Sterling cross yas 5.34. The local market ruled easy and closed at 5-30 p. m. as under.

Broach A/M.	181/8
Oomra D/J	160/4
Oomra March	161/-
Bengal D/J.	136/8
Bengal March	138/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

35 Dawn Mill, Kekri, 142.
35 Dawn Mill, Harda, 140.
44 Viram Ludha, Jalna New, 158-1|2.
125 Bombay & Co., Khamgaon, 161-1|2.
31 Anandilal Poddar, Dholka, 40 off.
50 Madhavji Dharamshi, Adoni, 13 on.
76 Madhavji Dharamshi, Chitaldurga, 7 on.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	140	...
Bengal fine	138	...
Bengal F.G.	136	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	138	...
Sind-Punjab F.G.	136	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	160/62	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	162	174
Yeotmal Fine	155/57	169
Arvi Fine	155/57	169
Ellichpur Fine	155/57	
Amraoti-Berar Fine	147|52	165
Khamgaon Fine	150/52	168
Mulkapur Fine	147/52	162
Khandesh Fine	142|47	161|63
Muthia F.G.	132|37	
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	147|52	158|69
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	156	
Broach F.G.	164/67	
Cambodia	221	
Miraj/Sangli	161	
Compta Good	171	
Jinja	281	
Busoga	286	
Kampala	289	
Mauza		278

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st September. 18-11-33	This year.
Khandesh	352	8,447
Central India	...	4,004
Barsi and Nagar	39	9,127
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	1,529
Berar	1,075	13,018
Central Provinces	184	3,688
Tota. Oomras	1,650	39,813
Dholera	25	3,909
N.-W. Provinces	200	3,314
Rajputana	67	966
Sind-Punjab	...	1,993
Broach	211	2,483
Coompta & Dharwar	3	5,503
Westerns-Northerns	...	2,986
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	4,929
Persian	...	356
American	...	7,879
Egyptian & African	...	30.414
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	2
Total	2,156	104,527

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	1st Sept. to 16th Nov. 18-11-33	This year.
Europe	1,270	81,381
Japan & China	100	41,628
Coast Ports	..	2,053
Up-country by Rail	..	25,732
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	4,195
Total	1,370	154,989

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/14 Highest Rs. 27/- Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 26/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 26/- Highest Rs. 26/4/6 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 26/1.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 20.

B C RATE—
T T and D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T and D D 1/5 25/32.
Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to Dec.
Buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32 Nov/Dec
NEW YORK B C RATE
T T 260 1/2 nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS—
Selling T T 258 1/2 nominal.
Buying T T 255 1/2 nominal
PARIS BANKS—
Selling DD 610.
Buying DD 620.
AMSTERDAM BANKS—
Selling DD 58 3/4.
JAPAN BANKS—
Selling TT 79-3/4.
Buying 60 days 78 1/2.
HONGKONG BANKS—
Selling DD 97 1/2.
SHANGHAI BANKS—
Selling DD 88 1/4.
SINGAPORE BANKS—
Selling DD 157 1/4.
JAVA BANKS—
Selling DD 58 1/2.
BERLIN BANKS—
Selling DD 99 1/2.
CROSS RATE
New York/London 5.24 1/2 18th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/8 20th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 20th instant.
London/Paris 82.62 18th inst.
London/Belgium 23.23 18th instant.
London/Switzerland 16.70 18th instant.
London/Italy 61.37 18th inst.
London/Berlin 13.55 18th inst.
London/Holland 8.02 18th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 18th instant.
London/New York 5.27 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6/8/2 17th inst; £6/8/2 18th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 3/8 17th instant; 18 5/16 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 17th instant; 18 3/8 18th instant.
Silver New York Ready 42 5/8 17th instant; 43 1/2 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/8 per cent 17th instant; 1 1/8 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 3/16 per cent 17th instant; 1 3/16 per cent 18th instant.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 20.

The local silver market ruled easy to-day on increased selling influenced by lower Shanghai closing advices. Magsar delivery opened at Rs. 56|13|8, and declined to Rs. 56|10|6. Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1-3 3|8 and closed at 1-3 5|16. Gold market was also quiet. Magsar delivery opened at Rs. 32|9 and later declined to Rs. 32|8|6.

In the afternoon gold declined to Rs. 32/5/3 on weakness of France to 82-90. At this level there was scattered covering and prices were quoted as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	56	10	0
Magsar tejimandi	56	11	0
Tejimandi	0	9	0
Posh delivery	56	14	0
Tejimandi	1	2	0
Ready Gold	32	5	9
Magsar delivery	32	6	0
Tejimandi	0	6	3
Posh delivery	32	6	6
Tejimandi	0	12	3

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool—Jany. 18; March 30; May 40.

Bombay— Liverpool: — Broach A/May 182;—Liverpool May 4.98; Rs. 35 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York: — Broach A/May 182;—New York May 10.36; Rs. 37 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.24 3/8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

F. P. Bales.	1933-34.	1932-33.
Receipts to date 18-11-33	4206000	4207000
Receipts Yesterday 18-11-33	35000	42000
Exports to date 18-11-33	2978000	2894000
Stock at Ports 17-11-33	4003000	4689000
Stock Interior Towns 17-11-33	2151000	2249000
Stock Liverpool 17-11-33	840000	741000
Visible Supply 17-11-33	8912000	9369000
Quantity in Sight 17-11-33	6885000	6733000
Quantity out of Sight 17-11-33	4526000	4141000

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed May	6	6	9
Wheat January	4	0	3
Wheat May	4	0	6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Hydro-Electric Shares Look Up

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES QUIET

Bombay, Nov. 20.

The local Share Bazar displayed good tone to-day with a good demand for Hydro-Electric shares. There was fairly large covering, as bear operators believe that prices have reached a fairly low level. It is also said that some banker who is about to learn this country has extensive holdings of Hydro-Electric shares and it was feared that before his departure he will unload his investment but this fear is now without any foundation. There was particularly good enquiry for Andhra and Power shares.

Tata Steel shares also ruled steady as most of the operators are on the lull side. These shares are very popular among jobbers and general broad business is done in these shares without any marked influence on prices. Cement shares ruled steady with a moderate enquiry. In the miscellaneous section there was scattered business.

Government securities ruled quiet in the absence of any important buying. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and 3 1/2 per cent paper gained annas two as compared with last closing but the undertone was quiet and later declined to Rs. 81/15.

Indian Bleachings improved to Rs. 127/8 Nagpures were done at Rs. 237/8 and Swadeshi were done at at Rs. 195/- Kohinoors came to business at Rs. 123/2. Centuries rose to Rs. 197/8. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 910/- rose to 930/- and closed at Rs. 918/12. Andhras finished at Rs. 1331/4. Hydros were priced at Rs. 142/3. Indian Cements improved to Rs. 262/8 and Shahabads were quoted at Rs. 263/2. Tata Steel 2nd preference were in demand at Rs. 101/8. Burmas opened at Rs. 340/- rose to Rs 350/- and closed at Rs. 346/4. Tata Steel ordys. appreciated to Rs. 48/4 and deferred came to business at Rs 181/4 at the close.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Bom. Dyeing 760.
Century 195, 98, 99, 97.
Central India 232, 36, 38, 37.
Colaba 73.
Crescent 13|2.
Fazalbhoy 41, 40, 38.
Kohinoor 122, 23-12, 23|2.
New Great 108, 13, 12.
Pearl 13|12.
Simplex 65.
Swadeshi 193, 96, 95.
Bundi 24|4, 6.
I. Cement 255, 60, 66, 62.
T. Steel Defd. 177, 81|14, 82, 81.
T. Steel Ord. 48, 6, 8, 4.
B. Steam 246, 45, 47.
B. Burma 347, 51, 46-14.
Tata Hydro 140-10, 42-3.
Andhra 1323, 42, 31, 32, 31.
Tram. Ord. 130, 33, 32-13.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

	Rs.	as.
Ahmedabad Advance	270	0
Currimbhoy	7	0
Dawn	400	0
E. D. Sassoon	0	2
Hindustan	1690	0
Indian Manufacturing	1460	0
Kastoorchand	1	12
Khatau	65	0
Lakshmi	741	4
Morarjee	197	8
Model Nagpore	50	0
Osmanshani Mills	57	8
Sholapur	3050	0
Sassoon Silk	43	12
Swan	50	0
Tata Mills	18	0
Vishnu Mills	1,447	8

CEMENT SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
Gwalior Cement	80	4
Katni Cement Def. N	1,025	0
Okha Cement	135	0
United Cements	65	0

DEBENTURES.

	Rs.
6 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	110 8
6 1|2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb.	57 12
7 p.c. Sholapur Deb.	97 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	110 12

BANK SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
Bank of India	103	8
Baroda Bank	87	4
Bombay Provincial	49	0
Central Bank	23	10
Imperial P. P.	308	12
Imperial P.P.	310	0
Union Bank	4	7

ELECTRIC SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
Ahmedabad Electric	135	0
Broach Electric	9	11
Karachi Electric	191	4
Surat Electric	170	0
Suburban Electric	130	0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
B. Burma Petrol	2-9-6	
Bombay-Burma New	125	0
Indian Radio Ordy.	432	8
Indian Radio Def.	500	0
Indian Mercantile	42	0
McKenzies	50	0
New Indian Assurance	25	2
Jupiter Assurance	11	6
Oriental Assurance	3300	0
Vulcan Insurance	6	15
Port Canning	602	8
Scindia Steam	9	2
Tata Oils	15	10

RAILWAY SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
Ahmedabad Prantej	772	8
Amritsar Patti Old	113	8
Central Provinces	75	8
Dhond Baramati	82	0
Guzerat	56	8
Hoshiarpur Doab	86	0
Larkhana	89	0
Mandra Bhon	78	4
Mymensig Rebate	84	0
Mymensing Gtd.	84	0
Pachora Jamner	72	4
Sara Sirajgunj	84	0
Sialkot Narowal	91	0
Sind Light	71	8
Tapty Valley	718	12
Upper Sind Light	95	8

PREFERENCE SHARES.

	Rs.	as.
Andhra Valley Pref.	1202	8
Bombay Steam Pref.	265	0
Bombay Tram Pref.	76	12
Central India Pref.	477	8
Katni 1st Pref.	127	8
Katni 2nd Pref.	136	4
Punjab Cement Pref.	14	0
Tata Hydro Pref.	125	0
Tata I. & S. 1st Pref.	161	4
Tata I & S 2nd Pref.	101	8
Tata Power Pref.	1265	0
Vishnu Pref.	635	0

FORWARD LIST

		Rs.	as.
Andhra Valley		1,331	4
Bombay Dyeing		760	0
Colaba		73	12
Century		197	8
Gokak		104	6
Kohinoor		122	8
Sassoon Silk		48	0
Shahabad Cement	X.D.	263	2
Nagpur		237	8
New Great		112	8
Mysore		100-	0
Belapur		181	4
Phoenix		250	0
Simplex		65	0
Swadeshi		195	0
Alcock		160	0
Bom. Steam		247	8
Burma Old		346	14
Tram		132	13
Bundi Cement		24	6
Indian		262	8
Tata Ord.		48	4
Shivrajpur		15	0
Tata Defd.		181	4
Tata Hydro		142	8
Punjab Cement		14	4
Tata Contr.		58	0
Bom. Telephone		76	8
Tata Power		918	12

CURRIMBHOY GROUP MILLS.

Indore Malwa		86	4
Fazal Mills		38	12
Pabanli Mills		14	6
Pabani Mills		11	4
Crescent Mills		13	2
Indian Bleaching		128	4

SUGAR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Office-bearers Elected At General Meeting

An Annual General Meeting of the Sugar Merchants' Association was held on Saturday in the Association Hall, at Khand Bazar, Sheth Jagjiwan Ujamshi Mulji presiding.

The Annual Report for S. Y. 1989 and Audited Balance-Sheet and statement of Income and Expenditure were adopted unanimously. After thanking the retiring Office-bearers, the following were elected as the office-bearers for S. Y. 1990.

President:—Sheth, Jagjiwan Ujamshi Mulji. Vice-President:—Sheth. Kasambhai Haji Tayeb. Hon. Secretary:—Sheth, Sheikh Abdullah Sheikh Ahmed, Members of the Managing Committee:—Sheth. Sankalchand G. Shah; Sheth, Fazalbhai Elias; Sheth, Ratnaji Vimpal; Sheth. Manekial Ujamshi; Sheth. Dahyabhai Dosachand; Sheth. Amathalal Vithaldas, Sheth. Mahidharlal Atmaram, and Sheth. Fatehali Abdul Rahim, Arbitration Board:—Sheth Jagjiwan Ujamshi Mulji, Sheth, Kasambhai Haji Tayeb; Sheth, Sheikh Abdullah Sheikh Ahmed; Sheth. Sankalchand G. Shah; Sheth. Madanji Ratanji; Sheth. Fazalbhai Elias and Sheth Fatehali Abdul Rahim.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY,

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. Rs. 250/-/- per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 19/-/-

Coconut Cake Ready Rs. per ton.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1933

M. L. As. Honour Patel's Memory

Mitter Pays Tribute To Ex-Speaker

Conveys His "Remember Me To All" Message To Full House

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

The special session of the Assembly convened to discuss Reserve Bank Legislation opened to-day.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty presided. The attendance was fairly large.

The first to arrive was Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudliar, who recently returned from London and who will act as Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Noogi, Leader of the Democrats and Sir Leslie Hudson, Leader of the European Group also arrived early. Other business before the House had been suspended with a view to enabling the Assembly to express its admiration for and regret at the demise of the ex-President, Mr. V. J. Patel.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

In moving the adjournment of the Assembly to-day to mourn the death of Mr. V. Patel, Sir Brojendra Mitter, Leader of the Assembly, said that the Government would remember Mr. Patel as a man who proved the capacity of Indians to preside over the House. Sir Brojendra Mitteer said, "Sir, since last we met in Simla there has occurred the death of the first elected President of this Chamber, and I desire, Sir, to pay on behalf of this House in general and the Government benches in particular my tributes to the talents of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and express our sorrow at his death.

Before he came to this Assembly in January 1924, Mr. Patel had already obtained a considerable amount of Parliamentary experience as a member alike of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Imperial Legislative Council under the Morley-Minto Reforms. He had also obtained experience which later proved to be of the highest value to him as President of the Bombay Corporation.

TRIBUTES TO PATEL.

When Mr. Patel came to this Assembly in 1924, he came as a member of a party which had avowed its intention of wrecking the reforms including this Chamber from within, I venture to think that this policy had already been considerably modified before Mr. Patel was nominated as a candidate of the Swaraj Party in the first election to the office of the President of this Chamber. I repeat that it was not in the execution of the wrecking policy of the Swaraj Party that Mr. Patel stood as a candidate, and in proof I cite his own statement of September 9 1926, delivered at the conclusion of his first term of office as the President of this Chamber.

He said, "As some of you are already aware, one of the objects. I will not say the only object—which induced me to accept this office was to demonstrate to the British Government that public men in India if they had been in some quarters described as irresponsible and destructive critics of the existing system of Administration are so because they have not been entrusted with responsibility".

RESISTED PRESSURE

"At an earlier date Mr. Patel had shown the same spirit when as I am informed he resisted the strong pressure put upon him to join in the spectacular walk-out of March 8, 1926. Of his capacity to guide and control discussions of this House, Mr. Patel have convincing proof from the beginning and thereby fulfilled main purpose in standing for election as president.

"In office Mr. Patel was not a wrecker but a stout upholder of the Constitution and jealous custodian of the dignity and privileges of this Chamber. This, Sir, is not the occasion on which to recall the unhappy differences of opinion between Mr. Patel and the Government of India. Speaking for the Government, I say, we shall never give to the memory of Mr. Patel an unkind thought and we shall remember him only as a man who proved the capacity of Indians to preside over this Assembly.

"REMEMBER ME TO ALL"

"Sir, with your leave, I should like to mention a personal incident which may interest the members of this House. A few days before his death, my wife and I went to see Mr. Patel at his clinic near Geneva. It was manifest and he fully realised it, that the end could not be far off. He wished to be remembered to Lord and Lady Willingdon and turning to my wife said, "Remember me to all."

On my wife asking him if we would carry any message for anyone in particular he again said: "No, Remember me to all."

When we were coming away he charged me to give you a message—a message of goodwill—to all the parties in this House. Sir, we left the sick chamber with a heavy heart. I conclude, sir, by asking you after giving an opportunity to all sections of this House to express their feelings of admiration and regret, to adjourn the meeting of this House until to-morrow."—A.P.

OFFER OF PATEL'S STATUE TURNED DOWN

Councillors Protest Against Municipal Chairman's Arbitrary Action

Some time back L. Har Sarup Gupta Rais Karnal had made an offer of a life-size marble statue of the late V. J. Patel to be erected in the Municipal Town Hall, Karnal, which was summarily rejected by the non-official chairman Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghani, Advocate, even without referring the matter to the Committee. It is understood that four leading Municipal Commissioners have now sent a signed requisition to the chairman, protesting against his attitude and asking him to bring the matter before the Board at an early date.

The signatories include Nawabzada Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bar-at-Law, who in spite of being a big zamindar, is taking a keen interest in the matter. Other signatories to the requisition are L. Ganpat Rai, Vakil, Mr. Mohd. Ziya, Vakil, and L. Sita Ram Goel. It is expected that the question will come up before the Board at its next meeting. The public of Karnal are watching further developments with keen interest.

NO DECISION REACHED

Disarmament Parleys At Geneva Prove Again Inconclusive

POWERS DISAGREE

Henderson Demands Agreement Before Second Reading of British Draft.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, Nov. 19.

No decision was reached after the three hour Disarmament talks attended by representatives of Britain, France, Italy, the United States at which Mr. Henderson fully reviewed the position, stressed the necessity of obtaining a greater measure of common ground before proceeding with the second reading of the British Draft Convention.

Great reticence is being observed, but it is understood that proceedings were inconclusive revealing wide divergence of standpoints of the principal Powers as regards future procedure.—

GERMAN WORKERS TO HAVE UNIFORM

BERLIN, Nov. 18.

Before long the whole German nation is likely to wear some kind of uniform as Ley, leader of Labour Front comprising all workers from University Professors to cobblers, has ordered all members to wear "festive dress" of dark blue colour composed of double-breasted coat long trousers, military cap, whiteshirt, collar, black tie and shoes.

This "dress of honour" will be worn by every German working man is order to label him as "a fully qualified member of the German peoples society".—Reuter's Special.

DE VALERA AND ULSTER

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.

Mr. De Valera has been adopted by the Castlewellan Nationalists as a candidate for the Ulster election. He was elected by the same division for the first Ulster Parliament but did not take his seat.—Reuter.

HEAVENS WOULD NOT HAVE FALLEN

If Govt. Had Not Imposed Chowpatty Ban, Says Mr. Jadhav

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

That the late Mr. V. J. Patel's services to India be perpetuated suitably within the precincts of the Assembly, was the keynote of the speeches delivered to-day in the House, of which he was the first Indian and first elected President.

Touching tributes came from all sections. The best all-round appreciation came from the Deputy-President, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry, the most eloquent one was from Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, while the President, Sir Shunmukham Chetty's speech was the clearest vindication of Mr. Patel's work in the Assembly, whose dignity and privileges he strove hard to maintain within the Constitution and Rules.

MR. JADHAV SPEAKS OUT.

Mr. B.V. Jadhav struck a note of disappointment that Government did not show imagination, when they ordained that Mr. Patel's body be not exposed until carried to the cremation ground. "Heavens would not have fallen down if Government had not imposed this ban," was Mr. Jadhav's lament.

The President himself made no reference to the proposal to raise a fitting memorial for Mr. Patel, but lobby information is to the effect that members of all the parties would soon meet to decide this point.

U. S. GOODS FOR SOVIET RUSSIA

Value Of Annual Trade Estimated At 520 Million Dollars

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Following the recognition of Soviet Russia, preparations are afoot for a number of business talks announced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which states M. Litvinoff may discuss cotton situation with the State Department. Mr. Brookhart, Farm Board Adviser, made a statement that arrangements for heavy export of cotton to Soviet was only dependent on extension credit for a period of years.

It is estimated that the Soviet could assimilate 50 million dollars worth raw cotton and 30 million dollars worth cotton textiles.

The potential value of annual trade which may ensue as a result of the recognition is estimated at 520 million dollars.—Reuter's Special.

STONE THROWN AT BRITISH EMBASSY

Two Zionists Arrested In This Connection

WARSAW, Nov. 19.

A stone wrapped in a paper was thrown through the glass entrance door of the British Embassy. The paper was inscribed, "Down with anti-Zionist British Government. Down with serfs of Britain. We demand autonomous government for Palestine".

Two young Zionists are arrested.—Reuter's Special.

INCREASE IN RUBBER EXPORT

Planting In Batavia Is Uncontrolled

BATAVIA, Nov. 19.

A Resident in Djambi reports that most of the important native rubber growers and Chinese merchants favour the restriction if this is general. Meanwhile, the native growers are tapping so freely owing to profitable prices that 1933 export will considerably exceed that of the previous three years.

The greatest difficulty for conference to be held on 22-12 will be that planting hitherto has been uncontrolled and unregistered.—Reuter's Special.

NO ADVANTAGE TO AMERICA

French Semi-official View Of Soviet Recognition

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The United States cannot expect any economic advantage from recognition af the Soviet, avers the semi-official "Le Temps" which attributes the President's decision to their anxiety over Japan's expansionist movement to the confines of Siberia.—Reuter's Special.

VICE-ADMIRAL FORBES' NEW JOB

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Vice-Admiral Charles Forbes, who participated in the Jutland battle as Flag Commander to Admiral Jellicoe, has been appointed Vice-Admiral commanding the first Battle Squadron and second in command, Mediterranean, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse, to date about April 1934.

Vice-Admiral Reginald G. H. Henderson who also served Jutland is appointed to succeed Vice-Admiral Forbes as a Lord Commissioner of Admiralty and Controller.—Reuter's Special.

NEW SOVIET AMBASADOR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The State Department has accepted the Moscow proposal that Troyanovsky should be Soviet Ambassador at Washington.—Reuter.

WAR ON BIRTH CONTROL

Karachi Catholics Protest Against Corporation's Proposal

KARACHI, Nov. 20.

The spacious compound of St. Patrick's Church was fully thronged with Roman Catholics of Karachi last night, Rev. Father Gimminez, Parish Priest presiding when a resolution condemning the proposal in the Corporation urging the establishment of birth-control clinics in Karachi, was passed.

Father Gimminez observed that birth control was no new thing but it used to be practiced in olden days by the observance of strict self control and not by resorting to immoral practices which apart from being irreligious were very harmful and injurious to the health of the nation.

Mr. C. M. Lobo, public prosecutor of Sind, declared that modern birth-control methods would lead to race extinction.

Mir Mohamed Balooch, M. L. C. who had been requested to address the audience said that birth-control methods were against the Koran. He added that it was the rich who were urging the adoption of these methods and no such wish had come from the poor, for whom the rich were shedding crocodile tears.—

REJECT THE MEASURE

The following is the text of a resolution passed by a meeting of the Catholics of Karachi at St. Patricks church yesternight.

The Catholics of Karachi protest most vigorously against the proposal in the Karachi Corporation to open birth control clinics in the City. The measure involves a direct violation of the laws of nature and offends against the fundamental moral principles of every religion represented in Karachi. It is respectfully submitted that utilisation of Municipal revenue for the purposes which outrage the moral sense of such a large proportion of population would amount to a grave misuse of public monies. From civic and national point view birth prevention means race suicide and complete disintegration of the family. If promoters of contraception receive public assistance, immorality is bound to spread and with it must come rapid degeneration of the whole nation. The Corporation is therefore earnestly requested to reject the measure and refrain from any legislation of a like character in future.—A.P.

DEADLOCK IN GINNING MILLS

Night-Shift Operatives Allege Harassment By Jobbers

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

Negotiations for a settlement of the strike of the operatives of the Gujerat Ginning Mill following a cut in their wages have failed, and the Labour Association has addressed a letter to the Millowners' Association asking for a reference of the dispute to arbitration.

Workers on the night shift in the Cambay State Mill are on strike, their grievances being a wage cut and also harassment by jobbers.—A.P.

DEVIDAS GANDHI'S HEALTH

KARACHI, Nov. 20.

Pandit Govind Malaviya who had been to Multan to see Mr. Devidas Gandhi in jail, is on a flying visit to Karachi. Interviewed he said that Devidas was in excellent health and spirits.—A. P.

NAMBUDRIPAD JAILED

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

A Calicut message says that the Joint Magistrate of Malappuram sentenced Karur Diwakara Nambudripad and another Congress volunteer whom the Ottapalam police arrested recently while picketting a foreign cloth shop to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

IMPROVE INDIA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Inefficiency And Mismanagement Should Give Place To Rationalisation, Says President Of Karachi Cotton Association

KARACHI, Nov. 17.

An emphatic protest against the continuance of the present ratio as is sought to be done through the Reserve Bank Bill now under the Legislative anvil in the teeth of unanimous Indian opinion was voiced by Mr. Naranjan Prasad, President, at the Annual meeting of the Karachi Cotton Association this afternoon. Mr. Prasad said that when gold exports dried up—and signs in this regard were not wanting—the position would be still more difficult.

LONDON INFLUENCE ON RESERVE BANK

Referring to the constitution provisions with regard to the future of the Reserve Bank Mr. Prasad said: The plain meaning of the evidence and of the explanation tendered by Sir George Schuster to the Select Committee is that the Reserve Bank Act falls in the category of discretionary powers of the Governor-General who will have to consult the Secretary of State who in turn will seek the advice of the City of London. It appears therefore, that the Reserve Bank scheme will not an improvement or advancement upon the financial autonomy convention stated to be existing in the present Indian constitution. I hope that Government will see its way to recast the constitution of Reserve Bank making it demonstrably favourable to the trade and commerce of this country and that the Legislative Assembly will closely examine this position.

INDIA'S DEPENDENCE.

Referring to Japan's boycott of Indian cotton, Mr. Prasad said the problem at once proved the tragic dependence of India upon foreign buyers and also reminded them of the still more tragic fall of their ancient textile industry. For the year ending 31st August 1931, the number of mills was 339, the number of spindles was 9 311 953, the number of looms was 182.429 and the average number of hands employed daily was 293 475 The approximate quantity of Indian cotton consumed by mills in India was 25 lakhs of bales and the total cloth production was about 80 per cent. of the total millmade cloth consumption of India Admittedly the Indian textile industry did not seem to be in a flourishing condition. No doubt the industry laboured under serious handicaps; the protection policy of Government had been halfhearted and piecemeal high railway freights added substantially to the prices of cloth for internal markets and the unfavourable exchange ratio robbed the industry of a substantial margin. "I, however, feel that the industry itself has to set its own house in order. The system of management particularly the Managing Agency system requires radical changes and improvements The industry should also realise that every time it cannot bank upon the patriotic sentiments of the country and that inefficiency and mismanagement and waste should give place to rationalisation and co-ordination. If the Government and the industry only make up their minds ways and means can be found to consume larger quantities preferably the entire produce of cotton in the country itself which will be to the advantage of both the agriculturists and the suffering industry."

SILVER LINING.

A silver lining in the dark cloud was the immense possibilities of the Sukkur barrage project. The cotton acreage in Sind has risen from about 3 lakhs to more than 5 lakhs. It is anticipated that the cotton exports of Karachi Port will increase from a million bales to about two million bales within a decade It is admitted that the province of Sind and especially the new Lloyd Barrage territory, is particularly suitable owing to climatic and soil conditions to the growing of long staple cottons and we hope to receive larger quantities of Sind-American.

Mr. Prasad referred to the miserable plight of India's foreign trade in cotton and said that it has considerably declined both in quantity and value. Taking our cotton prices for example tre 1914 index of 100 which stood at 146 in August 1920 had come down to 79 in August 1933—a decline of 31 per cent. as compared with 1914 and of nearly 50 per cent. as compared with 1929—A. P.

SPAIN IN GRIP OF ELECTION FEVER

Women Flock To Polls To Stamp Out Anarchy

(Special Cable).

MADRID, Nov. 19.

General Election for the first ordinary Cortes since the foundation of the Republic took place to the accompaniment of strikes and violence.

While Madrid is orderly, disturbances are reported from provinces, notably Seville and Torrente, where two were killed and several wounded in clashes between Socialists and the Rightwingers.

In Barcelona, the transport strike practically suspended all travelling facilities.

About 8 million women are entitled to vote for the first time and determination to stamp out anarchy brought women to polls in numbers far exceeding men.

Early returns for 16 provincial centres, particularly the former Socialist extreme Left strongholds Joen, Seville, Malaga, indicate rightwing victory.

SONS OF TOIL BURIED IN TONS OF SOIL

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Fifteen miners were killed in an explosion at the Grassmoor colliery, near Chesterfield, this morning, which brought down a heavy fall of debris from the roof, entombing 18 men of whom 3 were rescued alive without serious injuries.

All others were asphyxiated.—Reuter's Special.

RIVAL GROUPS FALL OUT

Woman Pierced Through Stomach With Spear

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

A fight took place last evening between two rival groups of Thakardas of the village of Rakhial, near Ahmedabad as a result of which one Thakarda who received 18 shots from a muzzle loading gun and an old woman, who was pierced through the stmoach with a spear, died on the spot while another Thakarda was seriously injured.

The police proceeded to the spot but the assailants made themselves scarce. The police are investigating the matter.—A.P.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

Protest Of Madras Presidency League

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

The Madras Presidency League meeting, under the presidency of Mr. Jamal Mahomed, adopted a resolution protesting against the policy of the British Government in Palestine in enforcing the Balfour Declaration, and also against the provisions of the Reserve Bank Bill imposing restrictions on the rights of the Reformed Legislature to manage the monetary and currency system in the best interests of the country, and the continuance of the policy of allowing free export of gold from India.—A. P.

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